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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, partly cloudy. Temp. 22-24 (72-75). Thursday, sunny. LONDON: Wednesday, sunny periods, scattered showers. Temp. 20-24 (68-75). Thursday, similar. CHAMPEL: Wednesday, Wednesday, cloudy. Temp. 20-24 (68-75). NEW YORK: Wednesday, cloudy. Temp. 20-24 (68-75).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Algeria	12.5	Kenya	Sh. 7
Belgium	20 B.F.	Lebanon	20 L.F.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	20 L.F.
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	2.75 D.
France	2.50 F.	Netherlands	1.50 G.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Nigeria	70 K.
Greece	16 Dr.	Portugal	25 Esc.
India	Rs. 8	Spain	40 Pes.
Iran	40 Rials	Sweden	2.75 S.Kr.
Israel	1.50 L.S.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Italy	400 Lire	Turkey	67.15 L.
		U.S. Money (Eur.)	50.35
		Yugoslavia	20.0

'He felt very strongly that there was a higher power of security . . . higher than police power.'

Abernathy Tells of King's Death

By Nicholas M. Horrocks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (UPI) — "The bullet was so powerful," he said, that it had twisted the body of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. on the motel balcony and slammed it back through the room's door.

He remembered that he knelt down and, touching the fallen leader's cheek, whispered, "This is Ralph, this is Ralph. Don't be afraid," Dr. King, he said, could not answer. "I got a message from his eyes, but there were no words."

One hour later, he said, Dr. King died at St. Joseph's Hospital in Memphis from a bullet with an exit hole "so big I could have put both my fists in it." The bullet had severed the victim's spinal cord.

And so, for the first time in any official form, the Rev. Ralph Abernathy described the death of his closest friend and the first leader to unite the 22 million U.S. blacks into a potent political force.

Montgomery Boycott

In nearly an hour and a half of testimony before the House Select Committee on Assassinations, Mr. Abernathy traced the halcyon days of the civil-rights movement from the bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala., in 1955 to Dr. King's murder in Memphis on April 4, 1968.

It was often a moving presentation, a memoir fraught with names of another time: Resurrection City, the Selma march, Birmingham, the Poor People's campaign.

Mr. Abernathy told the committee that he believed that Dr. King's death was a result of a political assassination. Although he made no direct charge that the FBI was involved, he said that the intelligence apparatus of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference learned that a group of young men who had caused violence at a march in Memphis the week before Dr. King's death were paid informants for the FBI.

If this is supported by later committee evidence, although there is no public indication that



The Rev. Ralph Abernathy testifies.

it will be, it would suggest that the FBI fomented the trouble that led to the murder of the civil-rights leader.

Mr. Abernathy described a world of hostility in which neither Southern police agencies nor the FBI would help protect the black leader, and there was no one to whom he could turn for protection against the constant stream of threats.

Yet, he said, Dr. King would not allow his own followers to arm themselves to protect him. "He felt very strongly that there was a higher power of security . . . higher than police power," the power of God, Mr. Abernathy said.

In January, 1968, Dr. King seemed to have changed. Mr. Abernathy said. "He became a different person. He was troubled,

he was nervous, he became very jittery." Mr. Abernathy has since concluded, he said, that Dr. King had received a warning that he would be killed.

Mr. Abernathy said that he has no direct evidence that such a warning was transmitted to Dr. King.

An aura of impending disaster followed Dr. King. In his last trip to Memphis, Mr. Abernathy said, the plane on which they flew from Atlanta was searched for a bomb for more than an hour.

Less than two days later, Dr. King's life ended in an emergency room of St. Joseph's Hospital. Mr. Abernathy, paraphrasing from a World War I refrain, spoke of his own emotions: "This was my closest friend. Nights have been long since he went away."

Rejects Large Cuts

House Passes Foreign-Aid Bill

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (UPI) — In a victory for the Carter administration, the House passed a \$7 billion foreign-aid appropriations bill yesterday after rejecting large cuts and settling for minor ones.

The House Appropriations Committee already had cut \$1.1 billion from the measure, bringing a \$17.3 billion bill to the floor. The full House cut another \$177 million, but it rejected slashes of about a half billion dollars, leaving the bill in "good shape," as a White House lobbyist said.

The legislation, which now goes to the Senate, is the biggest U.S. foreign-aid measure in history.

Because of the pressure for spending cuts brought on by California's Proposition 13, and because foreign-aid legislation is always difficult to pass in an election year, supporters were saying that the bill was in danger of defeat.

The bill passed 223 to 167.

The supporters feared not only the spending cuts but also prohibitions on indirect aid, given through

international banks, to certain Communist-dominated and rightist-controlled countries. President Carter had made it clear that such prohibitions would jeopardize U.S. participation in multilateral lending banks and would tie his hands in setting foreign policy.

The House did, by voice vote, prohibit indirect aid to Cuba. And by 234 to 152, it voted against international development association aid to Vietnam.

IDA, the "soft-loan" window of the World Bank, already approved a \$60 million loan to Vietnam, and the House vote indicated displeasure with that.

The House rejected prohibitions on aid to Uganda, Cambodia, Laos, Chile, Argentina and several other countries.

Bank Cut Defeated

It also defeated an attempt by Clarence Long, D-Md., chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee, to cut \$584 million from U.S. contributions to two international banks, a cut amounting to 8 percent. Instead it settled for a 2 percent cut of \$25 million in contributions to the two banks: IDA and the Inter-American Development Bank. The lesser cut, proposed by Rep. David Obey, D-Wis., who said that he was offering it so mem-

ure with that. The House action, if upheld by the Senate, may not affect the loan already approved, but could affect four other proposals for loans to Vietnam.

The House also voted to cut \$90 million in economic aid to Syria in response to the hostile actions against Christians in Lebanon by the Syrian peacekeeping force there.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Possible Relief for U.S. Consumers

Good Crops May Depress Food Prices

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (UPI) — New forecasts of a bumper grain crop in the United States and other major producing nations may mean relief from rising food prices later this year for U.S. consumers.

There are still uncertainties, but experts say that food prices probably will not rise as much as had been expected during the rest of this year and early next year. And they may even level off in some cases, if crop predictions hold.

The crop bonanza is worldwide, involving both Western agricultural nations and the Soviet Union, whose purchases in recent years have influenced grain prices throughout the world.

The crop surplus could hurt taxpayers through increases in farm subsidies. Experts fret that if food prices drop too far, pressure could build up from farmers, in particular through the American Agriculture Movement, for costlier programs.

Crops have benefited from uncommonly good weather throughout the world this year. In contrast to the droughts of the previous few summers, for example, the United States, says an analyst, had "a perfect July."

Record Corn Crop

An Agriculture Department survey published last week showed that the corn crop in this country now looks likely to come in at a record 6.5 billion bushels — far more than was previously forecast.

The outlook for wheat and soybean production is less impressive, but also good.

The result has been to depress corn and wheat prices in domestic grain markets, particularly in futures transactions, in which traders essentially are gambling on what prices will be months from now. Howard Hjort, the Agriculture Department's chief economist, says that there is "no question" that farm prices now are on the decline.

The only uncertainty, he asserts, is how far the market will slump.

The big harvest comes despite new efforts by the government to get farmers to cut back production. The campaign started in early spring, the aim being to help reverse last year's grain-price declines.

In the face of heavy pressure from farmers, Congress and the administration pushed through a new "set-aside program" designed to encourage farmers to plant fewer acres. But the good weather overtook the government's effort.

How the record harvest will affect retail food prices in coming months remains to be seen. Since crop prices are only a part of what determines supermarket prices, the decline will not mean a dollar-for-dollar dip at the counters.

However, Mr. Hjort and other farm economists say that, at the least, consumers will see supermarket prices rise less rapidly than had been expected.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

In Denying Sale to Russians

U.S. Asks Support on Computer Stand

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (UPI) — The Carter administration has asked European and Japanese allies to join it in its denial of a sophisticated computer requested by Tass, State Department officials said yesterday.

So far, the officials said, there is no indication that these nations are planning to sell a computer to take the place of the one refused the Soviet Union by President Carter last month as a reprisal for the convictions of Soviet dissidents Anatoli Shebaransky and Alexander Ginsburg. The officials added that there has been no formal reply by the allied governments to the U.S. position on the Tass computer issue.

The issue is difficult for several of the countries. They

do not wish to associate themselves with political restrictions on Soviet trade, but at the same time they are reluctant to quarrel with Washington on an issue of such importance and sensitivity.

Not Formally Cleared

In presenting its case to Britain, France, Germany and Japan, the United States acknowledged that the decision against the Tass computer had been made on foreign policy grounds. It pointed out, however, that the planned sale of the Sperry Univac computer had not received formal security clearance from Cocom, a multinational coordinating group that controls the export of technology from the West to Communist countries.

Officials here and diplomats of the nations involved describe the Univac computer as a borderline case for Cocom's export-control policies.

In a clear-cut case, a strong objection from any cooperating nation would be enough to block the sale to the Soviet Union of equipment or technology that has military or strategic importance.

At the least, the U.S. cancellation of the computer and the objections lodged with allied nations are expected to delay any sale of the machine to the Soviet Union. This is because time-consuming discussions are likely before any allied nation would feel free to go ahead with such a sale. Tass wants the computer for coverage of the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow.

Soviet Dissident Sentenced to 5-Year Exile

From Wire Dispatches

MOSCOW, Aug. 15 — Soviet dissident Alexander Podrabinek, who compiled a book alleging that political critics of the state were subjected to enforced psychiatric treatment, was sentenced today to five years' internal exile on charges of anti-Soviet slander, dissident sources reported.

No other information was available on the trial of the 24-year-old medical orderly who had formed an investigative group studying what it alleged was the abuse of psychiatry in the Soviet Union for political purposes.

The sentence was handed down after the one-day trial in Elektrostal, an industrial town 40 miles east of Moscow. It is an area barred to foreigners, so Western correspondents were unable to attend the trial.

Mr. Podrabinek will serve his sentence in a remote part of Siberia or the Soviet north.

His conviction was the latest in a series of trials of leading Soviet dissidents. It was not known how Mr. Podrabinek pleaded to the charges.

Mr. Podrabinek decided to defend himself after the judge rejected his request to be represented by a British attorney, Louis Blom-Cooper, his friends said. The judge told him that he already had a Soviet lawyer.

After a conference with his Soviet lawyer, Yevgeny Shalman, Mr. Podrabinek reportedly said that he could not have a real defense and told the Soviet attorney not to represent him. The judge ordered Mr. Shalman to leave the courtroom. According to Mr. Podrabinek's friends, the defendant thanked Mr.



Alexander Podrabinek

Shalman before dismissing him and said that he had no doubt of the lawyer's ability to conduct the case. Mr. Shalman defended convicted

dissident Yuri Orlov at his trial in May in Moscow on charges of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

In telephone calls to reporters, Mr. Podrabinek's friends said that the defendant's father and stepmother were allowed to attend the trial, but his friends were not.

Visa Rejected

Late last year, Soviet officials warned Mr. Podrabinek that he and his family should accept an official offer of visas to emigrate. When Mr. Podrabinek refused the visa offer, his younger brother, Kirill, was arrested and tried on charges of illegal possession of a firearm. Kirill was sentenced to 2½ years in a forced-labor prison camp.

Mr. Podrabinek was arrested in late May, shortly before authorities

opened the trial of Mr. Orlov, chairman of the Helsinki monitor group. Mr. Orlov was sentenced to seven years in hard labor and five years internal exile. After the Orlov trial, Jewish activist Vladimir Slepak received three years' exile on charges of malicious hoologanism.

Mr. Podrabinek listed in his book — "Punitive Medicine," published in the West by Amnesty International — what he said was evidence that psychiatric incarceration is used in the Soviet Union to punish dissenters. He detailed the cases of about 200 dissenters who, he said, had been subjected to forced psychiatric treatment, and he listed Soviet psychiatrists said to have taken part.

His research included a tour

• U.S. and Soviet Union find confrontations a "sobering experience." News Analysis, Page 4.

The Dollar

Bounces Back

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP-DJ)

The dollar recovered against all major currencies in European foreign-exchange trading late today after sinking to new lows against the Swiss franc, the West German mark and the Japanese yen. After dropping to 1.9133 marks, the dollar bounced back to 1.9538, 78 points above yesterday's close. Details Page 7.

through Siberia, where he visited mental hospitals and once posed as a doctor. The book played a major part in bringing condemnation of the Soviet Union at the World Psychiatric Conference in Honolulu last year.

Mr. Podrabinek's work was also part of the Moscow Helsinki human-rights group.

Earlier this year, Mr. Podrabinek told Western newsmen that he had been warned by KGB security police that he would face jail if he did not agree to give evidence against Mr. Orlov.

Mr. Podrabinek is a trained ambulance medic. He is the grandson of a revolutionary who died in Stalin's labor camps and the son of a biologist who survived a brief term in the camps.

Other leading Moscow dissidents convicted this summer were Helsinki group members Anatoli Shebaransky, sentenced to 13 years for treason and espionage, and Alexander Ginsburg, who received eight years at hard labor for anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

Brezhnev Assails West in Africa

GENEVA, Aug. 15 (AP) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, in a message today to the UN Conference to Combat Racism here, attacked the West for what he called "interventionist actions" in Africa.

The Soviet leader's message to the conference of more than 100 nations, which opened yesterday, also declared that in the Soviet Union the problem of nationality had been "fully resolved" and that the equality of citizens was being "daily affirmed" regardless of their "national or racial origin."

On the subject of Africa, Mr. Brezhnev said that "mounting tensions" were being brought about on the continent by "the interventionist actions of some NATO states."

The message did not name nations or specific actions, but the Soviet Union has sharply criticized

the joint Western military action in May that helped Zaire defeat invading Katangans rebels. The operation was carried out by French and Belgian paratroopers with U.S. logistical assistance. The United States said it provided "nonlethal" military aid for the operation.

U.S. Criticism

The Carter administration, for its part, has criticized Soviet and Cuban military involvement in Africa, particularly in the fighting in the Horn of Africa, as well as in Angola and Zaire.

Mr. Brezhnev's statement continued: "The interests of strengthening peace require an immediate end to imperialist interference in the affairs of the newly independent (African) states and respect for their . . . independent development."

The United States and Israel are boycotting the anti-racism conference in protest of the UN General Assembly's vote in 1975 that classified Zionism as a form of racism.

Both Israel and the United States have strongly and repeatedly condemned the General Assembly action as a blatant expression of anti-Semitism.

Mr. Modai denied reports on government radio and in the Yedioth Ahronoth newspaper that Israel had decided to eliminate its \$4 million allocation for feasibility studies.

Mr. Modai said that the demonstration of fusion could occur by 1981 or 1982, when the Tokamak Fusion Test Reactor now under construction at Princeton will begin to operate. This is a machine twice the size of the laboratory device used at Princeton to achieve fusion temperatures of 60 million degrees.

"We need to reach temperatures of 100 million degrees to demon-

strate fusion," Dr. Gottlieb said. "There is no reason we cannot reach those temperatures in the next machine, which is a larger machine than we're now operating."

He said the attainment of a 60-million-degree temperature in the present Princeton machine occurred sooner than anyone expected. The advance by the Princeton scientists was announced Sunday by the Department of Energy.

"It took us seven years to go from 5 million degrees to 25 million degrees," Dr. Gottlieb said. "It has taken us six months to go the last 35 million degrees and reach the 60-million-degree mark. The results came in much better than we anticipated."

The most encouraging result of the Princeton achievement is that the 60-million-degree mark was reached without the hot hydrogen-deuterium gas mixture "clumping" together in swirls that would tend to cool the gas and spoil the fusion reaction.

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Few Airlines

Feel Effects

Of Slowdown

PARIS, Aug. 15 (UPI) — Few delays in airline schedules were reported today in Western Europe on the fifth and final full day of a slowdown by French air controllers.

The strike is scheduled to end at 8 a.m. tomorrow. French airports reported some cancellations but no lengthy delays.

British airports reported near-normal conditions, although some flights were held up as long as two hours.

U.S. Test Called First Step

Nuclear Fusion: Way to Limitless Energy

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (UPI) — The attainment of a temperature of 60 million degrees for a half second at Princeton University laboratory was described yesterday as the first step toward a limitless supply of electricity for the world.

"We're going to make it, we're going to demonstrate the scientific feasibility of fusion," said Dr. Melvin Gottlieb, director of Princeton's Plasma Physics Laboratory, at a press conference at the Department of Energy. "We're on schedule and we're very confident we will demonstrate fusion."

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The most encouraging result of the Princeton achievement is that the 60-million-degree mark was reached without the hot hydrogen-deuterium gas mixture "clumping" together in swirls that would tend to cool the gas and spoil the fusion reaction.

"The fear was that the hot gas

would clump up and leave cold spots that would slow down the fusion reaction," Dr. Gottlieb said. "To our great joy, we found out that this is not so."

He said this means that the larger machine now being built can be equipped with a much thicker magnetic field to insulate the hot gas and raise its temperature to 100 million degrees.

"The invisible layers of magnetic field that confine the gas can be increased in scale in a bigger machine," Dr. Gottlieb said. "The insulation that the magnetic field provides can be steadily improved upon in the next machine."

He called the attainment of the 60-million-degree mark extremely gratifying, but declined to describe it as a scientific breakthrough. "Breakthrough is not a scientific term," Dr. Gottlieb said. "I have always avoided the word and I will continue to avoid it."

The 60-million-degree temperature is more than twice the tem-

perature previously reached by the Princeton machine, a mark it made last December. The new temperature is four times hotter than the interior of the sun. The opposite of nuclear fission — the basis for today's nuclear power plants, where heavy atoms like uranium are broken apart to release energy — fusion is the combining of light atoms like hydrogen with an accompanying discharge of energy.

Fusion is clean, producing no radioactive wastes. It is limitless, drawing its fuel from seawater from which the light elements like hydrogen and deuterium, a heavy isotope of hydrogen, can be extracted.

John Deutch, director of energy research for the Department of Energy, cautioned yesterday that the Princeton achievement does not change the national timetable for the commercial production of electricity by fusion. He said that the first fusion plant would not be built before 2005 and that fusion would not be commercial before 2025.

Not a Withdrawal, Army Says

Lebanese Battalion Redeployed

BEIRUT, Aug. 15 (AP) — A Lebanese Army battalion has been redeployed in southern Lebanon to minimize losses in the event of shelling by Christian rightist militiamen or Israeli gunners, the army high command declared today.

A communiqué emphasized that the force is not pulling out of the UN-policed town of Kaoukaba, saying that it was only staging a "tactical redeployment" within a two-mile radius.

The 650-man battalion was dispatched two weeks ago to link up with UN peacekeeping forces in southern Lebanon near the Israeli

border as part of government efforts to re-establish state authority over the area.

"The Lebanese Army will not withdraw from the south," the army communiqué stated. "The units in the south are awaiting orders to resume their advance to Tibnine. In the meantime, the units have been spread in the Kaoukaba area to insure maximum protection and security for their soldiers."

Leftist newspapers here had reported that the battalion was retreating northward. But an army spokesman said that "the army is still there."

"If a dozen soldiers leave or another dozen join it, the fact remains that the battalion still is at Kaoukaba," the spokesman added.

The battalion has been bogged down for two weeks at Kaoukaba, a southeastern Lebanese town on the edge of the area policed by the eight-nation UN force.

The battalion's advance to the south on July 31 was greeted enthusiastically by villagers along the 75-mile-long road, and the soldiers were showered with cheers, flowers and rose water. But the armored column was stopped 25 miles short of Tibnine, its destination, by artillery fire from renegade army officers supported by Christian rightist militias.

Renegades Defy Sarkis

The renegades have been holding out in a 50-mile stretch astride the border with Israel. They have been defying the government of President Elias Sarkis, accusing it of being Syrian-influenced and voicing fears that the Lebanese Army battalion at Kaoukaba was paving the way for the Palestinian guerrillas in return to the southern regions.

Premier Salim al-Hoss was due back from Syria last night, after talks with Syria's president, Hafez al-Assad, and its premier, Mohammed Ali Halabi, on the Lebanese Army's plight in southern Lebanon.

Mr. al-Hoss also was trying to arrange an understanding with Mr. Assad in halt recurrent clashes between the Syrian-dominated Arab League peacekeeping forces and rightist militias in the Christian-dominated eastern part of Beirut.

U.S. Action Sought

The government has been seeking U.S. diplomatic action to persuade Israel to allow the redeployed Lebanese Army battalion advance to Tibnine to link up with the UN force.

The United States was the architect of the UN Security Council Resolution 425, which created the UN force in March to supervise Israel's withdrawal from a 400-square-mile salient it had invaded in southern Lebanon.

The Israelis have been supplying the renegade Lebanese officers with weapons and ammunition and, according to Syrian information, also have instigated the shelling of the Lebanese Army battalion at Kaoukaba.



Gen. Alfredo Stroessner

Durable Gen. Stroessner Heads Tranquil Paraguay

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Aug. 15 (AP) — South America's most durable military president, Gen. Alfredo Stroessner, begins his sixth term today with his country tranquil and only two dozen political prisoners in jail.

"Paraguay has realized its will of being a sovereign and independent nation, free from the threat of extremism of any kind," Gen. Stroessner told the newspaper Ultima Hora this week.

Three moderate opposition groups boycotted the inauguration, calling the 66-year-old army commander's re-election a fraud, and held talks aimed at forging a coalition to press for more liberalization of Gen. Stroessner's one-party rule.

U.S. Aid Cutoff

Gen. Stroessner, South America's longest-ruling chief of state, lost his chief supply of military and economic aid last year when the Carter administration suspended aid because of alleged human rights violations.

Since late 1976, when it first rounded up about 2,000 "suspected subversives," the regime has freed all but 24 of its political prisoners. About 150 have been turned loose since Gen. Stroessner's re-election Feb. 12.

But relations between the United States and Paraguay were not improved by the arrest of opposition leader Domingo Laino July 7 after his return from a visit to Washington. Mr. Laino was cleared last week of subversion charges, but another of Gen. Stroessner's foes, Adolfo Recalde Sosa, was held four hours by the police Saturday.

Mr. Laino's Authentic Liberal-Radical Party, Mr. Sosa's Christian Democrats and the Febrerista Party went ahead with talks on a coalition. It would work outside the legislature, which is controlled by Gen. Stroessner's Colorado Party, which has 800,000 members, and also includes members of two opposition groups recognized by the government.

The three other opposition parties, which claim 300,000 members and abstained or were barred from the February election, said that they will press for electoral reforms, greater press freedom and an end of the requirement that all government jobholders must be Colorado Party members.

Gen. Stroessner seized power in 1954, had himself elected president that year and won four successive terms starting in 1958.

His opponents grudgingly admit

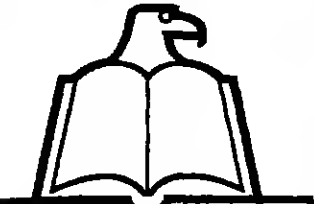
U.S. Nazi Beaten While on Radio

KANSAS CITY, Kansas, Aug. 15 (AP) — Police were searching yesterday for the dozen persons who broke into a radio station and beat up a Nazi organizer, his bodyguard and three station employees while an interview with the Nazi was in progress.

An anonymous caller to news media attributed the attack to the International Committee Against Racism and to the Revolutionary Committee of the Progressive Labor Party. The FBI said that it had no files on those groups.

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Anniversary Celebration

The announcement came as the Congo celebrated the 15th anniversary of the three-day revolution that began Aug. 13, 1963, and resulted in the overthrow of Mr. Youlou, who had been president since the Congo's independence in 1960.

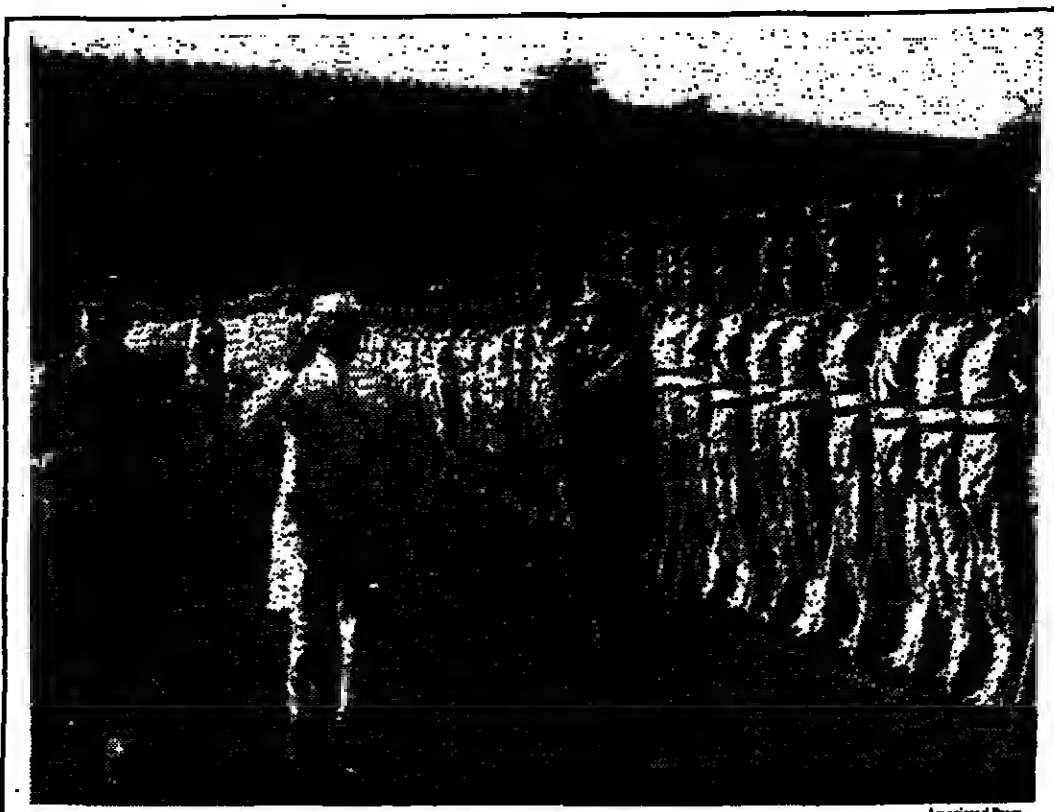
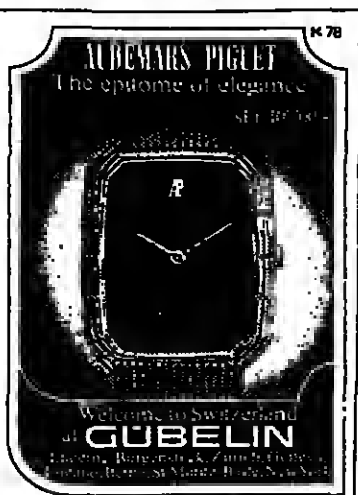
Col. Opango canceled all anniversary celebrations of that revolution.

2 Cairo Parties Plan to Merge

CAIRO, Aug. 15 (AP) — The ruling Egyptian Arab Socialist Party, headed by Premier Moustafa Salem, has announced that it will merge with President Anwar Sadat's new National Democratic Party, now being formed.

Mr. Salem's party controls 308 of the 360 seats in parliament and will provide the base for the new party.

When he announced plans last month to form a new party, Mr. Sadat said that there would be no one-man rule or single-party control of the nation.



INDIA ANNIVERSARY SALUTE — Prime Minister Morarji Desai of India reviews an honor guard outside the 300-year-old Red Fort in Delhi yesterday, the 31st anniversary of India's independence. In an address to the nation, Mr. Desai said that he would not swerve from the teachings of his mentor, Mohandas Gandhi, "whatever the price I may have to pay."

Say Guerrillas Will Regroup

Eritreans Confirm Ethiopian Advances

BEIRUT, Aug. 15 (UPI) — An Eritrean guerrilla spokesman today confirmed that a powerful Ethiopian force had captured the strategic town of Agordat. But he said that the guerrillas would regroup and "give the Ethiopian forces hell."

The spokesman for the Eritrean Liberation Front, the largest guerrilla faction, said that Ethiopian troops with tanks, jet fighters and rocket launchers had captured the junction of Tessenet in the north-east province on Friday and then rolled into Agordat.

"Yes, they took Agordat," the ELF spokesman said. "The Eritrean forces withdrew because it was the first time they had to deal with such a powerful Ethiopian military force."

"We had to retreat to keep from being crushed and to keep the revolution alive," the spokesman said. "We will regroup to relaunch our guerrilla war. We will exhaust the Ethiopians and ambush them everywhere and then give the Ethiopian forces hell."

First Indication

The statement was the first indication from Eritrean guerrilla officials in Beirut supporting Ethiopian claims to have captured virtually all major rebel strongholds. Tessenet and Agordat lie on the main northern road to the provincial capital of Asmara.

The ELF spokesman was ambiguous on the situation in Asmara.

Appearing to confirm Ethiopian claims to have broken out of a year-old siege, he said: "The Ethiopian forces widened their defense lines to a point about seven kilometers outside Asmara."

But he added: "We still control all the towns around Asmara, including the key town of Hemberte. The capital remains under siege."

Former Garrison

He said that guerrilla forces turned back a large Ethiopian contingent Friday in the hill town of Areza, south of Asmara. "We killed 1,000 Ethiopian soldiers and turned back their attack. We captured hundreds, including a colonel, and also took 10 tanks intact."

Ethiopia said that the only guerrilla stronghold not yet in government hands was the former garrison town of Keren, east of Agordat on the road to Asmara.

That town is controlled by the second-largest guerrilla faction, the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front.

Good Crops Cut Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

been predicted earlier, and may even find them leveling off, at least for some items.

The outcome depends on two factors:

- To what extent farmers ultimately decide to put their grain under the government's loan programs during the next two or three months, rather than place it on the market.
- How much U.S. grain the Soviet Union buys. Although the Russians have a hefty crop themselves this year, they could decide to buy outside grain as well to replenish their reserves. If so, that would hold prices firm.

Strike a Balance

The Russians must buy at least 6 million tons of U.S. grain under an agreement signed in 1974. Last year their purchases were considerably more.

If farm prices fell sharply, U.S. consumers could end up paying part of the difference another way in government subsidies to farmers. New programs enacted in the last year have increased subsidy levels substantially.

Carter administration policymakers have begun talking about taking additional steps to limit the drop in corn prices, in an effort to strike a balance between farmers and consumers.

Planners are considering changing the present reserve program to allow farmers to store more of their grain rather than market it, and possibly even to have the government buy some of this year's harvest.

The situation is causing uncertainty about plans for planting. Farmers are expected to decide in early fall on the size of their winter wheat crop. How they react could affect prices late next year.

Accord to End British Overseas Phone Tie-up

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP) — Telephone engineers said today that they would end tomorrow the slow-down that has strangled Britain's international telecommunications lines and ruled out overseas phone calls for all but the very patient.

The breakthrough in a long dispute over a 35-hour working week came after union and Post Office representatives met yesterday in a discussion of government recommendations. Few details of the provisional agreement were made public, but indications were that the engineers would get a reduced work week starting in December.

The Post Office, which runs British telecommunications, said that the slowdown on maintenance, repairs and installations had left about 2,300 out of 12,000 international circuits out of order. Businesses, especially in London's financial district, were feeling the pinch.

"We can't get through to Mexico or Sri Lanka," a Post Office spokesman said today. "Other countries we've still got some sort of contact with. It varies."

4 Thais Jailed for Life

BANGKOK, Aug. 15 (AP) — Premier Kriangsak Chavanan has ordered life prison sentences for a policeman and three men convicted of trafficking in heroin.

4 Striking Black Miners Killed by Rhodesia Police

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 15 (UPI) — Four black miners died when police opened fire today on rioters at a copper mine 85 miles northeast of here.

The police announced that the incident occurred at the South African-owned Mangula mine where the black work force went on strike yesterday in support of a pay claim.

According to a police spokesman, a crowd estimated at 1,700 gathered outside the mine office today, "many of them armed with iron bars, axes and knobkerries [Zulu clubs]."

The spokesman said that a police barricade was set up to keep the crowd from the office but the

strikers still tried to attack the building, subjecting police officers to "considerable harassment."

"By 5:30 a.m., the crowd had swelled to about 3,000 and requests that they should disperse were ignored," the spokesman said.

He said that two police officers were dragged into the crowd and one of them was slightly injured. "This forced police to open fire to extricate the police officers," he added.

Besides the four killed, five strikers were injured, four of them seriously. Six strikers were arrested. Some mining sources in Salisbury suggested that the dispute which led to the shootings was less over pay than over politics.

They reported that the black township attached to the mine has been the scene of intense political activity by unemployed youths loyal to the Zimbabwe African People's Union, headed by Joshua Nkomo, one of the co-leaders of the Patriotic Front, a guerrilla alliance battling to overthrow the transitional government.

Guerrillas loyal to Mr. Nkomo are held to be responsible for the murder announced today of a white farmer, who was shot in death in an ambush yesterday in the Tengeva area 100 miles northwest of Salisbury.

He was the fifth white farmer killed by guerrillas so far this month. A military command announced yesterday that it had committed the United States to the contribution level. Rep. Oberly also argued that for every dollar contributed in the banks, \$2.60 was spent in the United States.

Rep. Oberly said that the question was "whether or not we believe America ought to keep its word," adding that Mr. Carter and former President Gerald R. Ford had committed the United States to the contribution level. Rep. Oberly also argued that for every dollar contributed in the banks, \$2.60 was spent in the United States.

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Cypriot's Project for OAS

Israel, Egypt Involved In Fighting Rural Poverty

By Lewis Diuguid

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (WP) — An innovative assault on rural poverty in member countries of the Organization of American States is being led by a Cypriot expert who has attracted Israel and Egypt as friendly competitors in providing the technical assistance.

Projects in a dozen countries are benefiting the victims of backward rural conditions that have proved most resistant to international development efforts.

The outlay is small. "These problems aren't solved by a lot of money," said Stahis Panagides, the Cypriot on loan to the OAS from the World Bank.

What solves the problems, he said, is a commitment by the host government and the catalyst effect of two or three experts — such as Israelis now in the field and Egyptians about to be — on a job where they can pass along their experience. The projects range from easing rural credit to establishing new settlements.

Often the long-range objective is to train workers in such countries as Haiti and Honduras so they can prepare more costly rural development projects that can be financed by the World Bank or Inter-American Development Bank here.

Mr. Panagides is gaining attention for his program despite the OAS's lackluster reputation in the technical assistance field. The organization, better known for its sometimes floundering political debates, is often criticized for installing instead of in the field.

Mr. Panagides, 40, said he has 71 professionals, "and of these, 50 are excellent," with two-thirds of the force permanently in the field.

Israeli, Canadian and now Egyptian specialists have been recruited to complement the permanent staff, with part of the expense being borne by the contributing countries.

Israeli cooperation with the OAS

House Votes Aid Measure

(Continued from Page 1)

bers could say that they cut something, was approved 241 to 153.

The House rejected an 8-percent across-the-board cut of about \$403 million proposed by Rep. Clarence Miller, R-Ohio. The vote was 199 to 184. Instead, by a vote of 289 to 95, it adopted a \$15.1 million across-the-board cut offered by Rep. Thomas Harkin, D-Iowa.

Kissinger wrote a letter to House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., calling on Congress to reject the large cut in the international bank funds. Mr. Kissinger called the amount for the banks "the absolute minimum needed if the aid program is to support United States foreign policy and economic objectives effectively."

For six international banks, the bill would appropriate \$2.6 billion, a figure that reflected a \$877 million cut that the Foreign Operations Subcommittee had already made.

Rep. Long argued that the banks were the "fat belly of foreign aid," paying high salaries to their executives and granting loans that wound up in the pockets of the wealthy in poor countries. He said that the banks were "taking money from poor people in rich countries and giving the money to rich people in poor countries."

Rep. Silvio Conte, R-Mass., said that large cuts could have the "dire consequences" of leading other countries to default on their contributions or of demanding that the United States give up its vein power over the loans, a vein power that has not been exercised.

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dates back to 1967. It will now keep seven experts at projects in Haiti, Chile, Peru, Panama, Guatemala and Jamaica. About 60 Latin Americans go to Israel each year for two- to eight-month training courses. The Israeli contribution is about \$300,000 annually.

Thomas Carroll, a rural development expert at the Inter-American Bank, singled out the accomplishments of Mr. Panagides with the Israelis in praising the Cypriot's "pragmatic approach . . . a new wind at the OAS."

But it is the agreement reached with the Egyptians that brings out the enthusiasm of Mr. Panagides. Whereas the Latins dealing with Israel, the United States or Canada are in a client relationship, he said, "the Egyptians really are struggling with similar problems, even worse problems."

Negotiations are under way that will bring at least three Egyptian specialists to Latin America for long-term assignments as well as more short-term visits through a two-year \$200,000 contribution by Egypt.

U.S. Plans Israeli Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

three top Middle East specialists, Harold Saunders, Albert Aghartson and William Quandt, to discuss plans for the summit.

A senior administration official said that initial planning centered on having President Carter meet separately with Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat to open the summit. After these one-on-one sessions, Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat would meet alone, and then the three leaders would come together.

No time limit has been set for the summit. Officials estimate that it will last from 2 to 10 days.

During his testimony, Mr. Vance reportedly refused to discuss in detail how the United States would carry out its self-described mediator's role at the talks. While keeping U.S. options open on presenting suggestions to both sides, he avoided work that would provoke controversy, such as Mr. Sadat's description of the proper U.S. role as that of being a "full partner."

Forceful Appearance

Senate sources said that Mr. Vance's appearance was one of his most forceful before the committee. In contrast to a similar briefing he gave just before leaving for the Middle East, yesterday's testimony "was much stronger and sharper," a source said.

Mr. Vance reportedly emphasized that the summit would focus on expanding the new flexibility that the two leaders have signaled recently in the key areas of continuing security arrangements for Israel and territorial withdrawal by Israel from Arab land occupied in the 1967 war.

The security and withdrawal issues are expected to be discussed in the context of the Israeli proposal for a five-year interim administration for the West Bank and Gaza Strip territories. Mr. Vance reportedly indicated.

Mr. Vance was quoted as saying that Mr. Sadat had made the decision to cut off direct talks with Israel on July 30 entirely on his own. The Egyptian leader told Mr. Vance that he had informed the Saudis of his decision after he made it, and they had supported him in it. But he added that they had not pressed him to do it. Mr. Vance said that the Saudis were supporting Mr. Sadat's decision to go to Camp David.

Sadat Pledge

CAIRO, Aug. 15 (AP) — President Sadat pledged yesterday "to do my best to achieve peace" with Israel but warned that he would not seek a separate solution at the Camp David summit.

In a speech marking the fifth anniversary of the 1973 Middle East war on the Islamic calendar, Mr. Sadat alluded to earlier pledges not to make a separate deal with Israel for the return of the Sinai or abandon the Palestinians who seek a homeland.

"I will do my best to achieve peace — peace based on justice and not any other peace," Mr. Sadat said. "I do not have a separate solution I want to discuss as Radio Moscow is alleging every day." He refused to elaborate, saying that he would save details until after his meeting with Mr. Carter and Mr. Begin.

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Damage Put at \$4.5 Million

Site of California Quake Declared Disaster Area

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Aug. 15 (AP) — Local officials yesterday declared Santa Barbara County a disaster area in the wake of an earthquake Sunday that injured about 60 persons and caused an estimated \$4.5 million in damage.

After the quake, most of them too weak to be lifted, continued through the day as scientists tried to pinpoint the geological fault responsible for the quake.

The county Board of Supervisors voted to ask the state to declare the county a disaster area, a step that would make homeowners and businesses eligible for loans and other financial assistance, said Jeff Samson, an assistant county administrative officer. The declaration was the first step in seeking the state aid.

Mr. Samson called the \$4.5 million damage figure "a very preliminary estimate," and added that "most of it is private property."

Dozens of mobile homes were badly damaged, though damage to most houses was minor, Mr. Samson said. "Most people, I'm afraid, didn't have earthquake insurance," he added.

Meanwhile, Dr. Michael Reichle, a seismologist at the University of California, said that several faults in the Santa Barbara Channel, where the quake was centered, have been identified. The one probably responsible for the quake is known as the Pitas Point Fault, he said.

"But it could be a new one we haven't mapped yet," he said, adding that aftershocks measuring up to about 3 on the Richter scale will probably continue for "a day or so and they will die down gradually after that."

Clarence Allen, a geology professor at the California Institute of Technology, said: "It may be that we'll never be able to tie this down to a particular fault."

And Dennis Meredith, another CIT spokesman, said that quakes in the Santa Barbara Channel with magnitudes of about 5 are not rare — possibly occurring once or twice a month — but that most are not felt.

Sunday's quake was felt within a

100-mile radius, across five counties, including suburban Los Angeles. It measured 5.1 on the Richter scale.

The system of faults in the Santa Barbara Channel is unrelated to the San Andreas Fault, potentially the most dangerous in California. The San Andreas Fault, which comes within 20 miles of Los Angeles and runs into the ocean near San Francisco, comes no closer than 75 miles to Santa Barbara.

Many of those injured were cut by flying glass and tumbling dishes, police said. Of the two who remained hospitalized yesterday, one was suffering from burns and one had had a heart attack. They were in stable condition.

Electric, gas and water lines were severed but most of the utilities had been restored. Rock slides and concrete separations of up to two inches kept some major highways in the area closed.

"For the most part, it's all back in operation," police said. "We're pretty much back to normal."

Much of the damage was centered in the Goleta area north of Santa Barbara, where several mobile-home parks were severely hit. Wayne Linnens, a park manager, said that all but a few of the 140 trailers were damaged.

"I had kind of gone to sleep on the couch and the next thing I knew I was on the floor," he said. "My wife fell out of a chair and she was on the floor. I started crawling and she started bawling. About half a trailer through the thing, I felt the trailer come off its jacks and fall flat on the ground."

The sheriff's department said that railway crews were clearing the debris of a freight train that had derailed.

The old Santa Barbara Mission, parts of which date to 1780, survived the quake with virtually no damage, said Brother Antonine of the mission staff. He said that relics and religious articles were not damaged because "we knew there are going to be earthquakes here, so we anchor everything down."

Brother Antonine said that he was walking outside when the earthquake hit. "I grabbed a pill and held on," he said. "All the pillars were going up and down. I said some prayers after that."

Professor Allen said that the origin of the quake was "very close" to the site of a 1941 earthquake that caused widespread damage and injuries in Santa Barbara. It also was close to the location of a 1925 tremor that caused 14 deaths.

A Coast Guard officer said that offshore oil rigs and pipelines in the channel did not appear to be damaged.

Contingent on Ankara Effort

U.S. Conferees Approve End to Turkey Arms Ban

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP) — A House-Senate conference committee yesterday approved an end to the arms embargo against Turkey when President Carter certifies that Turkey is making a "good faith effort" to negotiate a peaceful settlement on Cyprus.

But the conferees rejected an outright repeal of the embargo voted earlier by the Senate.

It lay close to the House-passed version, which states that the embargo shall "be of no further force and effect" after the president certifies that the interests of the United States and the NATO alliance are best served by ending it and that Turkey is acting in good faith to achieve a just and peaceful settlement of the Cyprus problem.

That version was adopted by the House, 208 to 205, and some conferees were said to have expressed concern that any major changes made in the House language by the conference would cause rejection of the entire proposal.

The embargo was imposed by Congress three years ago after Turkey, fearful that Cyprus was about to join Greece, invaded the island using weapons and equipment obtained from the United States. Both Turkey and Greece are members of NATO.

Specific Certification

The language approved by the conference requires the president to certify specifically that Turkey — in respect to Cyprus — is acting to permit refugees to return to their homes, is continuing to remove its forces from the island, and is committed to "the early serious resumption of intercommunal talks

aimed at a just, negotiated settlement."

Virtually the only change from the House version was the addition of language drafted by Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., encouraging the United States to support the negotiating process under the auspices of the United Nations.

A staff report on the compromise called the conference action "a de facto repeal" of the embargo.

The Carter administration has urged that the embargo be repealed on grounds that it has not been effective in forcing a solution to the Cyprus problem, arguing that it has instead weakened Turkey's defense capacity and thrown the southern flank of NATO into disarray.

'Reward for Aggression'

House and Senate members opposed to lifting the embargo said that repeal would reward aggression and encourage other nations to ignore the restrictions placed by the United States on the arms it sells overseas.

The House-Senate conference said in a statement that it recognizes the need to maintain close relations with Turkey and Greece but that it "regrets the lack of progress toward a Cyprus settlement."

"In the course of ensuring deliberations over these issues, the Congress will continue to assess and examine how it can best promote military and political stability in the eastern Mediterranean, reduce tensions between Greece and Turkey and help promote progress toward a Cyprus settlement while at the same time trying to bolster U.S. relations with all states in the region," the statement said.



WAR SURVIVOR — A Japanese Zero fighter plane, used in World War II, flies over U.S. Navy Phantom fighters after memorial service for kamikaze pilots at the U.S. naval facility in Atsugi, Japan. The only propeller-driven plane surviving from the war, it was brought to Japan from California for formal activities marking 33d anniversary of the end of the war.

As Police, Firemen Remain on Strike

Guard Enforcing Curfew in Memphis

MEMPHIS, Aug. 15 (UPI) — Heavily armed National Guard troops replaced striking policemen and firemen yesterday, helping to enforce a curfew that turned Memphis into a ghost city after dark.

With the guardsmen standing by, nonunion officers arrested 23 more striking policemen and firemen last night, bringing to nearly 90 the number of pickets arrested for curfew violations. In addition, a civilian was found out after dark and arrested.

"It is going to be pretty bad," said Kuhn Huddleston, president of the firefighters' union. "I've asked my family to leave town."

Mayor W. R. Chandler warned yesterday that anyone found on the streets after 8 p.m. would be arrested. It appeared that almost everyone but the pickets took him at his word.

Officials said that the troops would be used, if necessary, to assist about 250 nonunion policemen and 150 supervisory firefighters on the job.

Early Deserted

Striking policemen were handed a back-to-work order Friday. On Saturday a judge told them to go back to their jobs or turn in their badges.

The streets of this city, normally active even at night, were eerily deserted last night. Small patrols of guardsmen moved along the streets, supplementing the scanty police patrols.

Only one fire of any significance was reported. It was extinguished quickly with equipment manned by fire department supervisors.

The city's 1,400 union firemen yesterday had joined the 1,100 policemen who are defying court orders and striking in wage disputes. A fireman said, "If Memphis goes

up in smoke, it won't be our fault."

The firemen had struck last month, when more than 200 fires occurred in the city before they returned to work under court order.

National Guardsmen using armored personnel carriers equipped with 50-caliber machine guns guarded police headquarters and precinct stations. About 30 pieces of firefighting equipment were moved to the National Guard Armory as a precaution against vandalism.

Mayor Chandler said that two

shots were fired at central police headquarters and one at the north precinct station during the night. Bomb threats were made to police headquarters and city hall.

The 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew, imposed when the police strike began Thursday, has failed to prevent thousands of Elvis Presley fans from coming here for the first anniversary of his death tomorrow. At the late singer's Graceland mansion, a guard said that 10,000 fans filed past the Presley grave during the day yesterday.

In Theft of U.S. Papers

Grand Jury Indicts 11 From Scientology Church

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (UPI) — A federal grand jury today indicted 11 members of the Church of Scientology, including the wife of founder Ron Hubbard, on charges of stealing government documents from the Justice Department, the Internal Revenue Service and a U.S. courthouse.

The indictment, issued in U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, charges the California-based church with recruiting members "to infiltrate various agencies and departments of the United States."

The indictment charges that church members used electronic

Recess in SALT Talks

GENEVA, Aug. 15 (UPI) — U.S. and Soviet delegations to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks held their 25th session today and then recessed for a three-week vacation.

Jellyfish Force U.S. Swimmer To Abandon Cuba-Florida Effort

ABOARD THE BEST REVENGE, Aug. 15 (AP) — Diana Nyad, 28, her mouth blistered and her tongue swollen after she encountered poisonous jellyfish, today abandoned her effort to set a Cuba-to-Florida swimming record and was pulled aboard her escort boat, the Coast Guard said.

She was reported about 85 miles southwest of Key West when she gave up her planned 130-mile swim, Coast Guard spokesman Ray Baker said.

Earlier, her operations manager, Ken Gundersen, had said that she was "coming on strong to Key West" and would not abandon her swim across the Florida Straits despite the problems she had encountered.

"I know I can make it now," she had shouted yesterday after enduring bouts of seasickness.

Shortly before daybreak today, the U.S. Coast Guard said she was about 85 miles southwest of Key West. "In the last report we got, she was doing fine, in the water," said a U.S. Coast Guard spokesman. "She was still swimming, coming on strong to Key West."

But the swelling on her tongue and lips and the blisters inside her cheeks finally forced her to abandon her effort at establishing an open-water swimming record. Mr. Gundersen said that she apparently had been brushed by the poisonous tentacles of a jellyfish.

A second swimmer also trying to set a record for open-water swimming, Siella Taylor, 46, was reported within sight of shore early today in her attempt to swim 100 miles from the Bahamas to Florida.

News Analysis
Navy Future at Heart of A-Carrier Issue

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (NYT) — The struggle between the White House and Congress over whether to build a new \$2.1 billion nuclear-powered aircraft carrier not only reflects a deep debate over the future of the U.S. Navy, but also the changing mood on Capitol Hill toward military spending.

Following the decision in the House earlier this month to include funds for building the warship in its \$119.3 billion defense appropriations bill, the carrier issue has emerged as one of the most sensitive problems confronting the Carter administration. The administration is strongly opposed to a new carrier, but senior defense officials believe that it is all but inevitable that the Senate will soon act to also fund the 90,000-ton warship.

Unless President Carter is willing to veto a new defense spending bill, which White House aides believe is unlikely, the administration would thus be forced to revise its plans for redesigning the role and the makeup of the U.S. fleet. These call for the Navy to place less emphasis on a dwindling number of increasingly expensive and vulnerable capital ships such as carriers, in favor of a larger fleet composed of cheaper vessels.

Many defense specialists argue that the Navy's traditional emphasis on modeling its fleet around a force of supercarriers is unsuited to an age of naval warfare in which missile-equipped Soviet aircraft and submarines pose a severe threat to large surface ships. The mounting cost of modern carriers is also said to rule out the possibility of increasing the size of the Navy's surface fleet, which has declined to fewer than 400 ships in the last decade.

Lobbying Campaign

Accordingly, the administration mounted an intense lobbying campaign against the new carrier during recent congressional debates over the defense budget for fiscal 1979. So far, however, supporters of the carrier concept have prevailed in both houses, and the administration's last chance to scuttle the warship comes this week when the Senate Appropriations Committee releases its views on the budget, and the military spending bill then goes to the floor for debate.

The views of Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., the chairman of both the Senate Armed Services Committee and Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, will be crucial to the outcome of this debate, and officials acknowledge that the White House is applying heavy pressure on him to cut the carrier out of the budget. According to congressional aides, however, Sen. Stennis is said

to support the carrier idea on the understanding that it would be the last such vessel built for the Navy.

A central argument used by the administration against building a new supercarrier is that the money could be better spent in beginning construction of a new class of smaller, conventionally driven ships. The smaller carriers, analysts contend, could be equipped with vertical takeoff fighters which would enable a 60,000-ton conventional carrier to possess the same firepower as an existing nuclear supercarrier.

Exaggerations Seen

Supporters of the supercarrier argue that vulnerability of the huge ship has been vastly exaggerated and that it would possess a large assortment of defensive gear that would greatly lessen the chances of a successful Soviet strike. Specialists also question the technical feasibility of quickly developing vertical takeoff jets for a new generation of small carriers.

In addition, some Navy officers assert that in the long run nuclear-powered ships are less expensive to operate than conventional ones. They also point out that in many parts of the world, carriers provide the United States with its only means to project military power in rapidly developing crises, such as the 1973 war in the Middle East.

While these arguments are said

Croatian Group Is Blamed for 2 Bombs in N.Y.C.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (UPI) — Dynamite bombs found at the United Nations and Grand Central Station were placed by Croatian terrorists "well-schooled" in constructing explosives, police said. Neither device exploded.

Two notes found with the bombs yesterday claimed that they were planted by the Croatian Freedom Fighters, who seek the separation of Croatia from Yugoslavia, police said.

The notes demanded the release of a Croatian accused of trying to kill the Yugoslavian ambassador to West Germany.

Chief of Detectives James Sullivan called the group "very well-schooled bomb makers." A UN spokesman said that the bomb found on a window ledge of the Dag Hammarskjöld Library was "enough to blow up the library."

"The goal [of the group's action] apparently was to intervene in the government process that was taking place between Yugoslavia and West Germany," Mr. Sullivan said. He added that the German government had made arrangements to swap the Croatian terrorist it holds for four German terrorists arrested in Yugoslavia.

NAACP Loses Bid To Revive Ohio Bus Plan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP) — Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart yesterday denied without comment a request by the NAACP that the court reinstate a bus plan to desegregate schools in Columbus, Ohio, this fall.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People contended that a stay of the desegregation plan granted Friday by a preme Court Justice William Rehnquist had caused "near chaos" in rearranging busing schedules and class assignments in anticipation of the opening of school next month.

Justice Rehnquist's order temporarily suspended a plan to bus 37,000 pupils. As a result, the city school board decided to maintain the status quo for the Sept. 7 opening of classes.

While Justice Rehnquist did not determine that there was no segregation in the Columbus schools, he said that the busing remedy exceeded a lower court's finding that the makeup of the schools was unconstitutional.

Karpov, Korchnoi Adjourn 12th Game

BAGUIO, Philippines, Aug. 15 (UPI) — World chess champion Anatoly Karpov and challenger Viktor Korchnoi were locked in a tight duel today in the 12th game of their championship match and adjourned it at the 44th move, with a draw in prospect.

The match stood at one game won by each man and nine draws. Under the new rules the match will continue until one man wins six games.

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News Analysis

U.S., Russia Bruise Easily From Diplomatic Bullying

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (WP) — During two months of crumbling relations, the United States and the Soviet Union have sampled the damage that each can inflict on the other short of an outright confrontation.

"It has been a sobering experience," a senior U.S. policy-maker said, looking back on the hitherto exchanges about Africa, spies, dissidents, trade and the basic meaning of U.S.-Soviet détente.

Each superpower "got a sort of whiff of grapes, so to speak," another high official said, "and neither side liked it very much."

This most resounding clash between the Kremlin and the Carter administration, which has yet to run its course, is too recent for full assessment, U.S. strategists said in private interviews.

By contrast, one official said, the administration's first bruising encounter with the Soviet Union in March of last year over the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks was "one-dimensional." This time around, he said, "you really had to weigh in the balance the whole of U.S.-Soviet relations."

Although "both sides have pulled back a bit," as one official expressed the viewpoint inside the administration, many of the same

volatile issues will recur next month and beyond.

They include: new SALT negotiations in New York between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, the unresolved struggle over human rights in the Soviet Union, continuing U.S. concern over the use of Soviet-Cuban power in Africa and the prospect for expanding tension in the U.S.-Chinese-Soviet triangle.

There are two preoccupying issues inside the U.S. diplomatic-security bureaucracy. One is the direction in which Soviet policy will move. The other is the future course of U.S. strategy and tactics.

Recurring phrases in the upper echelon of the Carter administration are that the president will "pick and choose" from the range of advice offered by his aides, and that he is "not locked in" to any "line."

Insiders caution that this remains true in spite of Mr. Carter's decision to reaffirm the primacy of Mr. Vance over Zbigniew Brzezinski, the national security adviser, as the president's chief spokesman on foreign policy.

Preference Noted

Over the last two months, Mr. Carter has accepted the moderate responses to Soviet actions ad-

vised by Mr. Vance and his associates more often than the stiffer, more militant ripostes dealt by Mr. Brzezinski and his National Security Council staff. But this does not assure an immutable pattern, both sides say in private.

Some of the more combative challenges to the Kremlin advocated by the Brzezinski side, such as counterattacks to checkmate Soviet-Cuban power in Africa, were blocked by obstacles beyond the reach of the White House. Mr. Carter's avoidance of them therefore did not necessarily signify the decisions he would have made if his choices had been less restricted.

As a consequence, the State Department's considerable satisfaction over the enhanced prestige and influence of Mr. Vance is mitigated by a hallmark of the Carter presidency: Where Mr. Carter has been on an issue is no guarantee of where he will go.

Mr. Brzezinski and his associates therefore are not feigning their assertion that Mr. Brzezinski has not been overruled, squashed or muted by the president. The competition for the president's ear continues in full force, senior State Department officials agree.

The president was virtually compelled to resolve the question of who speaks for the United States. The credibility of U.S. foreign policy was disintegrating in the cacophony of voices at the top of the administration, confounding allies as well as adversaries.

There is no illusion among senior officials at the State Department, sources there said, that the president's overriding purpose was to demonstrate control.

"The objective was not to boost Cy or to put down Zbig," said a high-ranking official in a typical comment. "Nor was it a choice between two strong advisers."

The State Department hopes, of course, that its "moderate approach" will prevail. Some senior insiders express confidence that it will, but others do not minimize their apprehensions about the policy struggles ahead.

An aide to Mr. Vance said bluntly: "It will be an agonizing process."

'Split Decision'

Mr. Carter used a form of "split decision" response last month to the demands of outraged Americans for retaliation against the trials and imprisonment of Soviet dissidents Anatoli Shcharansky and Alexander Ginsburg, who symbolized his human rights campaign.

With Congress and many of his advisers divided, Mr. Carter sent Mr. Vance to Geneva for talks on controlling nuclear arms, even though the Moscow dissident trials were timed to overlap with the SALT negotiations. After his talks with Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Vance met with Mr. Shcharansky's wife, Avital.

U.S. retaliation in response to the dissident trials has been limited to halting the previously diminishing number of trips by official visitors to the Soviet Union, and to tightening restrictions on sales of U.S. technology. The trade controversy continues to be one of the stormiest.

Mr. Carter gave a measure of satisfaction to his divided counselors on trade restrictions: Mr. Brzezinski's staff and several influential members of Congress, notably Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., were pressing for sweeping restrictions on trade. Mr. Vance, Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps and Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal were vigorously opposed.

Last month Mr. Carter canceled the sale of a large computer to Tass, the Soviet news agency, because critics protested that the equipment could be diverted to other purposes. But last week Mr. Carter authorized the sale of a disputed portion of a \$144 million plant to produce oil-well drilling bits in the Soviet Union.

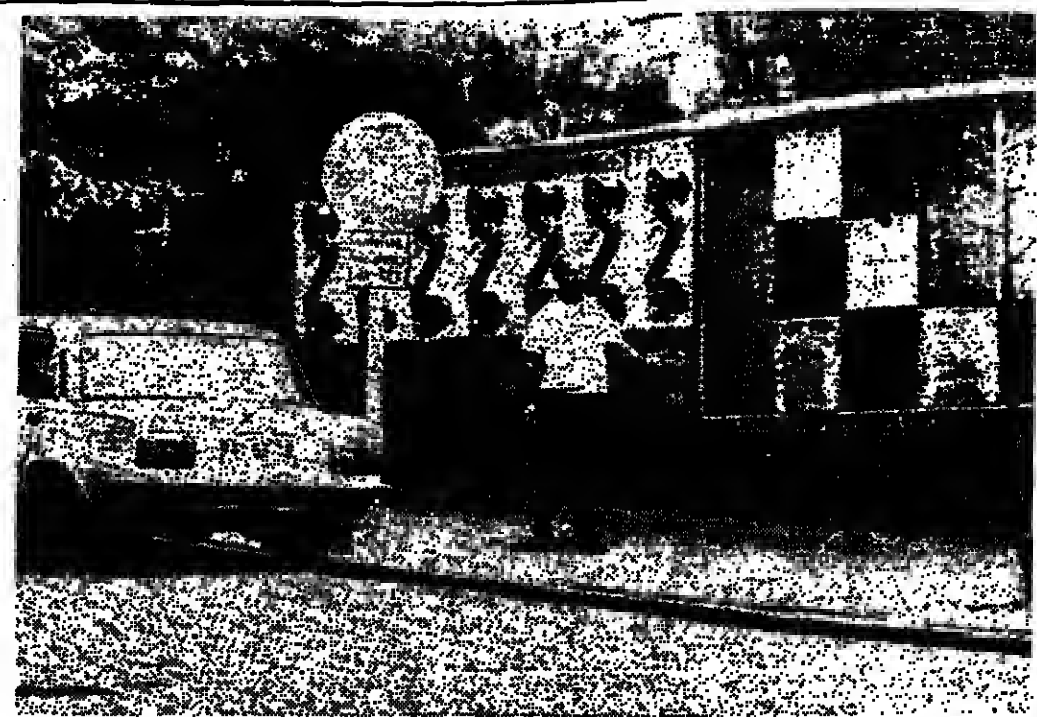
Decisions Forthcoming

In the weeks ahead, Mr. Carter must make decisions on the instructions from Mr. Vance in the next round of SALT talks next month. And, in preparation for the U.S. defense budget, Mr. Carter must decide on weapons systems and U.S. military strategy, some of which overlap significantly with the nuclear questions to be resolved with the Soviet Union.

It has served Soviet purposes, as well as the moderate approach inside the administration, to insulate U.S.-Soviet arms control negotiations from outside tensions.

In addition to pursuing the SALT negotiations "seriously," the Soviet Union offered a proposal in June that moved close U.S. officials agree, toward the Western position on mutual reduction of forces in Central Europe, although important differences remain.

Moreover, a recent U.S.-Soviet conference in Helsinki reported marginal progress toward a more remote goal: limitations on the sale of conventional weapons to other nations — an untouched target in the world arms race.



OFF TO WORK — Alexander Dubcek, former head of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, photographed in Bratislava at 6:30 a.m. Aug. 2 on his way to work at the Slovakian forestry administration. Oslo Aftenposten reporter John Myhre — later detained for 24 hours — snapped Mr. Dubcek passing sign that bans parking except by Slovak Communist officials.

U.S. Tolerance Not Understood

Europe Quick to Ban Sale of Nazi Items

By Thomas Kent

BRUSSELS, Aug. 15 (AP) — Official U.S. tolerance of Nazi-style demonstrations and the sale of Nazi materials is matched in few countries in Europe, where Nazi demonstrators are often liable to arrest and where the distribution of Nazi literature can be a criminal offense.

Only Britain, Denmark and Norway officially tolerate Nazi activities, according to a survey of 11 European nations. In many countries, including several that were occupied by the Germans during World War II, national or local authorities do not recognize freedom of speech for Nazi and fascist activists.

Just flashing a fascist salute can be against the law in Italy. And in the Netherlands a publisher was blocked by law enforcement agencies last year from republishing Hitler's "Mein Kampf." In the Soviet Union, where wartime Nazi collaborators are still being rounded up and shot, any activity that causes hostility or dissension among races, or encourages war, is punishable by jail terms of up to eight years.

The freedom-of-speech arguments that persuaded the U.S. Supreme Court not to prevent a Nazi parade often are little understood in Europe.

"I want to put a stop to this sinister revival of an era I knew only too well," Mayor Gaston Defferre of Marseilles declared in June, when he banned the sale or public display of Nazi memorabilia that youths had been buying in local shops and flea markets.

It is said that the young generation does not know Hitler," he said. "But these youngsters seem to know him only too well."

Europeans in general have long been more tolerant of censorship than Americans are. In many European countries, books and films are routinely banned or restricted by government decree when they offend official sensibilities. In the case of Nazi displays, few European lawmakers see a reason to guarantee free speech.

In Marseilles, the city ordinance approved by Mr. Defferre reads: "It is forbidden to put on public display or sale any uniforms, insignia or other objects evoking the Nazi regime."

They constitute an offense to the memory of the victims of Nazi persecution and to the people of Marseilles who helped liberate our country."

Paris Sale Banned

Earlier this year, Nazi uniforms were on sale at the Paris flea market at prices that reportedly ranged up to 3,000 francs (\$650). Germans were reported to be the leading buyers, and Paris municipal officials quickly banned the sale. But on the French Riviera, recordings of Nazi songs, including the Waffen SS song, have gone on without interference.

The greatest tolerance of Nazi-style activities in Europe is in Britain, where Hitler-era memorabilia is freely on sale in specialist shops. Thousands of police have been mobilized to protect the freedom of speech of Britain's 11-year-old National Front, which uses parades and inflammatory literature to denounce nonwhite inhabitants and which assails the political left.

"This deliberate stirring up of hatred and appealing to the basest instincts in man is a despicable business and Christians should not tolerate it," Gerald Ellison, the bishop of London, told his diocese last September. But British government officials have protected the right of Nazi-style groups to speak out as long as they do not cause breaches of the peace.

Norway and Denmark also tolerate their tiny Nazi groups. Appearances in public by Norway's handful of Nazis have been opposed mainly by young Marxists, and Nazi leader Erik Bluecher has been beaten up several times. Denmark's neo-Nazi movement of 25 to 30 members is watched discreetly by authorities, but it is permitted to operate. Most Nazi paraphernalia on sale in Danish shops is bought by motorcycle gangs.

Germany and Italy have some of the stiffest anti-Nazi laws. Blatant Nazi marches, speeches, the display of Nazi emblems and the sale of literature are illegal in West Germany, but some extremist groups have defied the bans.

A few commercial firms report-

edly have circumvented the bans by wrapping their products in a historical cloak. They sell their wares with toy models of World War II planes, tanks and other war machinery adorned with swastikas.

In June, a court in Hamburg sentenced Wolf Eckart, 38, to two years in prison for distributing anti-Jewish leaflets and insulting the West German democracy. Justice Minister Hans-Jochen Vogel said earlier this year that he was worried about an increase in Nazi propaganda material and asked that police use all laws to thwart its distribution.

Ban on Fascism

Any attempt to revive the Fascist Party in Italy is punishable by up to two years in jail, and fascist memorabilia is not on sale. Any public speech in favor of fascism can be halted on the grounds that it is an attempt to revive the party of Mussolini.

In other European nations: • Finland, which sided with Nazi Germany against the Soviet Union, promised in its 1947 peace treaty to break all organizations of a fascist nature. Four such organizations were banned last November, but Nazi materials are said to be still readily available in Finnish shops.

• Dutch authorities, after blocking the attempt to reprint "Mein Kampf," are considering steps against a company in Eindhoven that plans to sell recordings of Hitler's speeches. Dutch law bans racial discrimination and the formation of uniformed paramilitary groups, but Nazi symbols and paraphernalia are still occasionally on sale in junk markets.

• In Belgium, the municipal council in Ixelles, a suburb of Brussels, voted last month to ban the sale or display of Nazi uniforms, weapons, recordings and swastika arm bands. Authorities said that they were concerned by a growing market for items recalling the Nazi period and German occupation of Belgium. But in central Brussels, Nazi memorabilia can still be found in shops and in the outdoor flea market.

• Rightist activists in Madrid held an international fascist meeting on July 19, and some displayed fascist salutes. But the Spanish government, seeking to implant democracy after Franco's fascist reign, has banned uniforms from political rallies. Iron crosses, however, are still on sale in Madrid.

East Germany Jails Ex-Nazi

BERLIN, Aug. 15 (AP) — A former German military policeman charged with killing 30 Soviet citizens during World War II has been sentenced to life imprisonment by an East German court.

Herbert Paland, 63, of Halle, was charged with "war crimes and crimes against humanity." The East German party newspaper Neues Deutschland said today.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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Female Himalayan Team

KATMANDU, Nepal, Aug. 15 (AP) — Members of an all-woman U.S. Himalayan expedition left here yesterday for Pokhara, where they will start their attempt to climb the 8,090-meter main peak of Annapurna.

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Latin American Church Resists Right

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 15 (NYT) — Progressive sectors of the Roman Catholic Church in Latin America appear to have blocked an attempt by conservative bishops to reverse the church's growing identification with leftist causes in the area.

Definition of the church's controversial role is expected to dominate the third Latin American bishops' conference, to be held in the Mexican city of Puebla in October.

In anticipation of the conference, to be attended by 250 bishops, a group of conservative bishops circulated a preparatory document which redefined the church's role as being essentially evangelical.

This was in sharp contrast to the conclusion of the last such conference, in the Colombian city of Medellin in 1968, which for the first time placed the church on the side of Latin America's poor and oppressed, and gave birth to the so-called "theology of liberation."

The preparatory document for the Puebla conference stirred such opposition in the church, including outright rejection by several national bishops' conferences, that it has been formally withdrawn by the bishops and theologians who sponsored it.

In its place, a compromise docu-

ment has been prepared which will become the basis for the principal debate at Puebla. It aims to balance the political demands of progressive sectors and the evangelical emphasis of the conservatives.

"Basically, the position of Medellin will now be reiterated," a progressive priest said. "We would like to have gone further, but at least it's not a reversal. And it has saved the church from being torn apart."

The polarization between progressive and conservative sectors of the Latin American church is so great that many analysts feared the Puebla conference would serve only to formalize the political split and in effect create two Catholic churches in the hemisphere, one in favor of the status quo and the other fighting for economic and social reform and, in some cases, even revolution.

Compared to the church's traditional elitist role in Latin America, a Catholic revolution has already taken place in the decade since the Medellin conference, which many students of Latin American affairs regard as one of the region's more important political events in this century.

Not only do many bishops now speak out against repressive military dictatorships and their viola-

tions of human rights, but thousands of priests are working closely with peasant and trade union movements in fighting for social, economic and political change. In despair, a few priests have joined guerrilla groups.

This move leftward, was provoked in part by growing awareness in the church that a change in its role in society was necessary to win back adherents. In the continent with the largest number of Catholics, churches were empty and there was a marked shortage of priests.

Radicalization of the Latin American Catholic Church was stimulated by the emergence of numerous rightist regimes that showed open hostility toward priests who were directly involved with the poor.

For example, Brazil's Catholic hierarchy, today perhaps the most progressive in South America, began to adopt popular causes only after priests and nuns were jailed and tortured. Similarly, El Salvador's Archbishop Oscar Romero emerged as the principal opposition voice in the tiny Central American republic after two priests were murdered last year.

Papal Factor

In some countries — among them Argentina, Colombia and Guatemala — the bishops remain conservative, while many priests are involved in popular movements and are frequently close to rebellion against the dictates of their seniors.

In Nicaragua, in contrast, the country's six bishops are trying to keep up with their radical priests. The bishops recently joined the broad opposition front that demands the resignation of President Anastasio Somoza, whose family has ruled since 1933.

A variable that may affect the outcome of the Puebla bishops' conference will be the political ant of the successor to the late Pope Paul VI.

Although Pope Paul had the reputation of being a conservative, his attendance at the 1968 Medellin conference strengthened the authority of the new political direction that followed.

Some church sources are speculating that the new pope may come to Puebla in October. Even if he does not, the message that he inevitably will send will be studied carefully by both conservative and progressive priests for ammunition to support their positions.

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Movies in Paris

A Rootless Melodrama Of Incest and Murder

By Thomas Quinn Currys

PARIS (IHT) — In the opinion of Ernest Lehman, author of many scripts for Alfred Hitchcock movies and the current bestseller, "The French Atlantic Affair," a satisfactory scenario must contain one character for whom the audience will "root." "Ritratto di Borghesia in Nero" ("Moeurs Cachées de la Bourgeoisie" at the Danton and the Biarritz in its original Italian) fails to include that ingredient. It is, so to speak, a "rootless" movie.

Based on a Roger Peyrefitte story, it emerges on the screen as a rambling tale of incest and murder in the Venice of the Mussolini era. Crowded with lurid incidents and strange people, it drifts listlessly down shady canals into soft-porn territory. It taunts the curiosity with its "What-will-they-do-next?" exposition, but one is indifferent to the fate of the participants.

A Venetian conservatory student, training for the concert stage, is introduced to the mother of one of his chums. This woman, whose appearance belies her age, falls in love with him and he responds until he discovers her son's incestuous jealousy. Meanwhile, the young pianist and the pretty daughter of a wealthy family have met and, drawn to one another, receive parental permission to marry.

Scorned Woman

The scorned older woman, becoming privy to the betrothal, sends out poison-pen letters. The girl visits her to soothe her wrath and her rival lures her into sapphic relationship (which provides another soft-porn sequence). A quarrel ensues, and the girl deals her treacherous enemy a fatal blow. The bride-to-be's father is of high position and pulls rank, so no murder charge is brought and the marriage takes place as arranged.

It is impossible to side with any of the dramatic personae. The young musician is awkward, cowardly, complacent and dumb. The asymmetrical mother is a case for Kraft-Ebbing, and so is her enigmatic, smirking son. The girl takes manslaughter in stride, being utterly without conscience, while her parents are arrogant snobs. This ensemble cannot pass for criticism of upper-class life peculiar to the Italy of Fascist times. Misuse of political influence did not vanish with the hanging of Mussolini. The scene of this sex melodrama might have been shifted for sharper satirical purpose to any contemporary land. Yet one is grateful for its present locale because Tonini Cervi, in directing his

camera crew, has drawn a stunning portrait of Venice's changing moods, extraordinary skies and captivating atmosphere.

The creatures of the script, alien though they are to human beings, are lent dimension and some fascination by good performances. Senta Berger is the avenging woman of insatiable sexual appetite; Ornella Muti, the fairest flower in the Italian starlet hothouse, is the rival girl of unserving determination, and Capucine conveys the sardonic caution and shrewd calculation of the brittle society mother. It is definitely a woman's picture.

One watches the tangled web of the narrative's intrigues with cool, unsympathetic detachment, but there is a genuine thrill to the bursts of pictorial grandeur.

"Egy Erkelos Ejszka" ("Une Nuit Tres Morale"), a Hungarian film at the Bonaparte, the Chumy Eoiles and the U.G.C. Biarritz (in its original version) is derived from a brief novel by Sandor Hunyady, a sparkling literary light of Budapest in the between-the-wars period. Some of his work leaped the language barrier — a selection of his fiction appeared in U.S. magazines — though his distinguished novels all await translation into English.

His fine play, "Black-Red Cherries," a moving drama of the Serbian home front during World War I, was acted widely on the continent and was transformed into a Hollywood movie as "Storm Before Daybreak" with Walter Huston and Kay Francis as its stars. "Une Nuit Tres Morale" is from one of his comic stories in the Mautpenn manner. A poor, handsome student has taken lodging in a brothel where, a favorite of the girls, he can live rent-free. When his sweet, little old mother pays a surprise visit, the ladies of the sporting house pretend to be coy maidens in a finishing school. The setting is a provincial town in France, Josef empire prior to 1914.

Karolyi Makl, the director, has made the most of the tale with amusing period reproduction and humorous interpretation. Margit Makay, a leading Hungarian actress, is the innocent mother; Irene Psota, the cautious madame, and Gyorgy Tarjan and Carla Romanelli, two of the bordello's inmates. It is entertainment in the piquant Magyar style.

Jules Verne's submarine commander, Nemo, is alive and aiding the U.S. Navy in the U.S.-made "The Amazing Captain Nemo"



Christian Borromeo and Senta Berger in "Ritratto di Borghesia in Nero."

("Le Retour de Capitaine Nemo," at the Paramount Montparnasse and other theaters, in French). After a century of self-induced slumber, he awakens when frogmen on Pacific maneuvers jostle his undersea ship. The inventive sailor proves a valuable asset, too, for a

mad scientist is threatening to blow up Washington and the president does not know what to do about it. This jolly, fantastic nonsense, inspired in part by "Star Wars," is played with energy and earnestness by a company of first-grade actors that makes it twice as funny. Jose

Ferrer is the rediscovered Nemo; Mel Ferrer, the villain; Burgess Meredith, the madman who wants to take over the world, and Horst Buchholz, the king of lost continents, Atlantis, which is at last found during the course of this science-fiction thriller.

Museums in the U.S.

Walk-Through Displays Recreate the Maritime Days

WASHINGTON (IHT) — A fully outfitted whaleboat, used for tending buoys for almost 50 years. The ship used expansive steam power in each of the three progressively larger cylinders, a process known as "triple expansion."

The Oak was typical of engines that powered small coastal and harbor vessels built between 1890 and 1930.

Coast Guard Cmdr. Charles Corbett, former commanding officer of the Oak, paid a nostalgic visit to the engine room when the exhibit opened last week.

"Of course it brings back fond memories but quite frankly, I've

never seen such a clean engine before," he said. "I never even knew the original paint was green — it was always covered with ocean grime."

The whaleboat on display is from the Charles W. Morgan, the last of the American square-rigged whaling ships.

The lowboat pilothouse contains equipment used to operate the vessel as it towed barges or other craft on inland waterways. As visitors walk through the full-sized pilothouse, filmed scenes watched through the window resemble what Mark Twain might have observed.

One of the largest ship models on display is a 13-foot model of the three-masted tobacco ship Brilliant that plied the seas 200 years ago. The original Brilliant, 10 times the size of the model, was once owned by the British Navy, which outfitted it with 16 guns.

There are other displays and bits of incidental information:

- Not all supertankers haul petroleum. The Tropicana carries 12 million gallons of orange juice.
- A piece of sheet music from the 19th century titled: "Lost on the Steamer Stonewall: Mama, Why Don't Papa Come Home?"

August in Los Angeles

Creating the Third Age of Middle Earth

By Aljean Harner

LOS ANGELES (NYT) — It is not easy to create the Third Age of Middle Earth in Los Angeles in August. The configurations and the dangers are different.

In Middle Earth, the mountains of the South are heavy with unseasonable snow. Climbing upward, the Hobbits shiver. The Wargs have come west of the mountains, and with them have come the Orcs on the prowl.

"Run, you bastards, run." Ralph Bakshi shouts to the Orcs he has created on 75,000 clear plastic cells.

Bakshi has been a traveler in Middle Earth for 22 years now and has lived there more or less permanently for the last three. On Nov. 15, his \$6 million animated version of the first half of the late J.R.R. Tolkien's "The Lord of the Rings" will open in 20 cities. For the moment, on four floors of a Los Angeles office building, Middle Earth is a world in transit — from Tolkien's words to Bakshi's 250,000 separate images.

Steady Hands

He has designed every foot of the actual animating. Two hundred housewives with steady hands do the routine work of painting their images onto cells. In the background room, a surrealist painter gives indications of Mordor — the center of evil — on thick, durable paper called illustration board.

"My Mordor is," Bakshi says, "very much like Auschwitz. It's ashes. It's cold. It smells of the decay of humanity. The dead die and stay unburied."

In contrast, Rivendell, haven of the elves, is "rich old wood, very Victorian, turn-of-the-century Vienna." Rivendell is airbrushed and glows with magic, and the Shire, home of the Hobbits, is tinted with earth colors and gives the illusion of being hand-carved.

He fell in love with Middle Earth, Bakshi says matter of factly, in 1956, when he was 19 years old and his real world was the old-time neighborhood of Brownsville, Brooklyn: "Tolkien had created, for me, a perfect other world of brilliance, beauty and strength."

He got out of Brownsville. At 26, he was the head of CBS Television. His first feature, "Fritz the Cat," was also Hollywood's first X-rated cartoon. He followed it with "Heavy Traffic," "Coon Skin" and "Wizards." Now he worries — a thick, thrusting, beavysuit man with a Brooklyn accent who is the creator of three deliberately crude and vulgar cartoons — "if I have kept Tolkien's vision, if I have brought as much love to this project as I possibly could."

No Comic Book "The Lord of the Rings," he continued, "is not a comic book. It is totally realistic. But it would be believable either in live action with people dressed up in Orc suits or as a standard cartoon."

Walt Disney, Stanley Kubrick and John Boorman all tried and failed to find a metaphor that would translate the words of Tolkien's mythology into images. In the fall of 1976, Bakshi was 24 hours away from losing his chance to try.

"I had an agreement with M-G-M, but I proposed a form that M-G-M didn't understand, a new technique — first shooting a whole live-action film as a guide and then changing it scene by scene into animation."

The studio backed out of its agreement. Bakshi could keep the rights to "The Lord of the Rings" if he came up with another backer to cover \$600,000 that United Artists, distributor of M-G-M films, had previously spent in development costs. If not, the rights would revert to M-G-M the next day.

"Ralph went across the hall and telephoned me," Saul Zaentz, founder of Fantasy Records and producer of "Pay Day" and "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest," recalled. "We had been friends for years. He was very apologetic. He kept saying he didn't want to pull on friendship. I asked him why he had waited so long to call."

With the addition of Zaentz, "The Lord of the Rings" was taken away from M-G-M and became a totally independent production for United Artists' release. "We finance and deliver the picture," Zaentz said. "Ralph has final cut. United Artists just gets a distribution fee. That makes the gamble considerably greater and the possible rewards considerably greater."

ed with earth colors and gives the illusion of being hand-carved.

When he agreed to bankroll "The Lord of the Rings," Zaentz had no idea how large or small his investment would be: "One couldn't even guess how much it would cost to film live-action battle scenes with thousands of people."

And Bakshi's philosophy was: "Animation needs money. It is a medium where the more money you pour in, the more return you get."

Ultimately, the film would cost \$6 million.

The live version of the movie began shooting on the plains of Spaulding a year ago. One hundred and ten mounted Riders of Rohan defended Helm's Deep from 800 Orcs, and the Council of Rivendell laid on a single Hobbit, named Frodo, the burden of "Ringbearer." It cost \$2 million to create the film that is now being replaced — literally frame by frame — with animation.

The 164 artists Bakshi trained for the film are painters rather than animators: "I put my ads in American Artist and the SoHo Weekly News. I chose people who would otherwise have gone into painting on canvas."

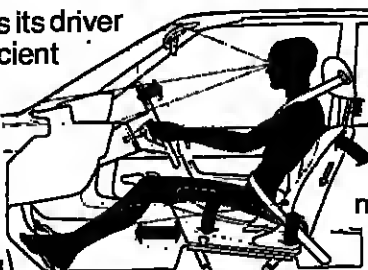
Animation Problems Yet translating live action to animation is, in some ways, extremely difficult. "What about a thousand animated bodies? If a character walks and talks well, can he ride a horse and eat realistically? If one character rides a horse well, can nine of them? Normally, in animation, you have only two or three characters together. There are one characters in 'The Fellowship of the Ring,' all moving together."

"It is unfair that once something was solved in live action, it didn't stay solved in animation. How could I make nine animated characters move together? Certain colors translate to animation. Others don't. The live actors move at a certain speed. That speed may be too fast or too slow for the animated characters they represent. What happens to characters when they go behind other characters? A reaction on Aragorn's face in live action wouldn't work for animation."

It is Aragorn, the King with a broken sword, who concerns Bakshi the most. "With every other character, I had certain licenses. The Hobbits are short and furry. Gandalf is a wizard with a white beard. Gollum is so totally obsessed with the Ring of Power that he's easy to draw. Dwarfs and elves do not exist where we can observe them. But, with Aragorn, I had no license. If Aragorn didn't move realistically, with weight, if he wasn't a man on the screen, the picture wouldn't work. If he isn't real, no one's real."

The Philosophy of comfort.

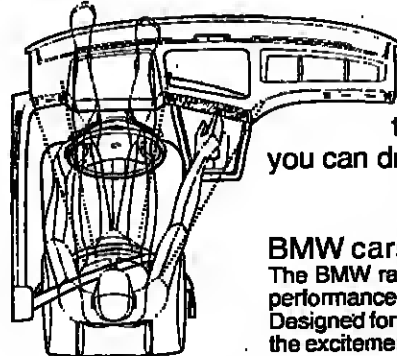
The more precisely a car fits its driver and his capabilities, the more efficient it will be. Every BMW is designed first and foremost with the driver in mind using the most up to date ergonomic and bio-mechanic technology. This ensures that the mastery of a sophisticated and powerful car is effortless and safe, and control in traffic is excellent. The cockpit of a BMW demonstrates this



philosophy. It is designed as a complete system for the driver — position, control and vision create an overall sense that is efficient and relaxed. The instrument panel is curved, all the controls come instantly to hand, major functions can be seen at a glance. The panel is divided into three distinct areas: BMW Check Control for predri-ving safety, comfort and ventilation and, placed centrally, are the instruments needed for driving.

This layout facilitates rapid orientation and spontaneous familiarity.

The fact that the car and its driver are so well matched means that man and machine work as one unit. Any serious mistakes can be nullified and any faults can easily be controlled. They are designed to complement one another. This forms the basis for quick, safe control, fast reactions and for more skilful and consi-



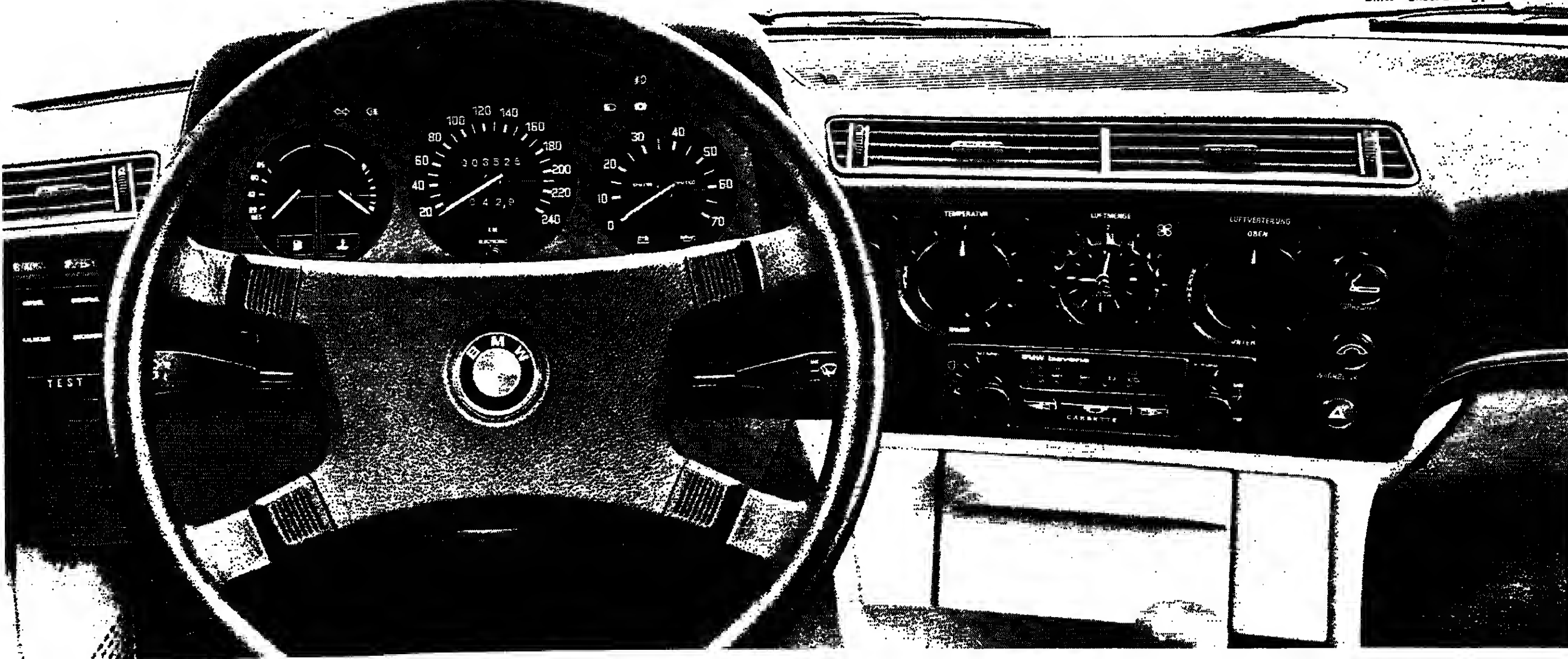
derate use of the road. Some cars you drive because you can afford them — treat yourself to a BMW because you can drive.

BMW cars

The BMW range of fine automobiles: the ultimate in performance, comfort and safety. Designed for the man who appreciates the excitement of driving.



BMW — Sheer driving pleasure



Veterans' Pensions

The United States is getting its priorities backward in its obligations to military veterans. Congress is about to pass very large increases in pensions for those veterans with the least claim to special benefits. They are the people who were well and able-bodied when discharged from the service and, subsequently, in civilian life — for reasons unrelated to military service — have been disabled and fallen into need. Sometimes the need is real. But the most common disability is age; under the law, any veteran over 65 is presumed to be, for pension purposes, totally disabled.

Frequently, even the need is, shall we say, artificial. There is a widespread pattern of men retiring early and claiming these pensions on the ground of poverty, while their wives continue to work and to support their families in comfortable circumstances. The present law does not take family income into account. Both houses of Congress have now voted, all but unanimously, to raise these pensions at a cost that could be, next year, more than \$600 million.

Here you get another glimpse of who gets what share of each dollar in veterans' benefits. In the democratic spirit, the politics of veterans' benefits is strongly influenced by numbers. A great number of World War II veterans are now getting close to retirement age. Their interests are not the same as those of the much younger people who served during the Vietnam War. Under the pressure of those numbers, Congress is about to skew the whole benefit program in favor of old-age pensions.

The right order of priorities begins with the unconditional commitment to provide care and compensation for the veterans who suffered permanent and severe injuries in military service. There is also an obligation to career soldiers — whose earned pensions, incidentally, are entirely separate from the veterans' benefits that we are describing here. Beyond that, the country has a clear duty to people as they leave the services, to help them re-establish themselves in civilian life. That duty is great initially but, in our opinion, it diminishes over the years. This principle applies as much to the cash benefits as it does to job preferences.

Veterans' pensions were established in the days before there was general protection for the elderly and the destitute. But today, of course, there is a vast structure of aid. Nearly 80 percent of the people receiving these veterans' pensions are also drawing Social Security checks. For elderly people whose Social Security is not enough to live on, Congress has now provided SSI — supplemental security income. With SSI in force, there is no need for veterans' pensions.

The national responsibility to the veteran who is destitute, through causes unrelated to his military service, is the same as to any other citizen who is destitute. The proper standard for monthly payments to either is, we believe, the SSI payments. The bill now going through Congress would raise the veterans' pensions a good deal higher. The present maximum annual payment to a single veteran is \$2,364. Under the Senate bill it would go to \$3,240. The House would nearly double it to around \$4,000.

In defense of the two veterans' affairs committees, it needs to be said that this bill is not a simple giveaway. Both the House and Senate versions would prevent the evasion we noted earlier: the veteran who chooses not to work, but to draw a pension while living on his wife's earnings. The bill would count family income against the veteran's pension eligibility. Because of this change, in the long run, beginning around 1990, the pensions would begin to cost less under the bill than under present law. But in the meantime, the country would be paying a high price to buy out a bad practice. The bill also contains, in both versions, a number of expensive absurdities like the large additional payments to anyone over 80.

There is too much money in this bill, and there are too many veterans' benefit programs that deserve it more. The bill is now moving toward a conference. If the conference committee does not hold these pensions down close to the present SSI level, President Carter would best protect veterans' interests by recycling the bill — vetoing it, and sending it back to the committees to try again.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other U.S. Opinion

Space Garbage

While the world was noting that Russian cosmonauts have broken the old American record for space endurance, a development with more relevance to every urban American was practically ignored.

The Russians have also achieved reliable garbage collection service while in space.

According to Tass, the official Russian news agency, an unmanned space capsule resupplied the two orbiting Soviet cosmonauts, picked up their space garbage and burned it up over the Pacific.

What's more, New Yorkers will note, all this was accomplished without a demand for a cost-of-living pay increase from the robot.

—From the Dallas (Tex.) Morning News.

Ending Hijacking

The seven major industrial powers of the world decided at Bonn last month it was time to take united action against terrorists who hijack planes. . . . They control more than half of all scheduled airline flights in the free world. . . .

Congress should promptly enact legislation required to isolate any nation that offers sanctuary to skyjacks. If the Bonn conference attended by President Carter and six other heads of state produced nothing else, it justified its existence by clamping a lid on terror in the skies.

Let's end plane hijacking once and for all.

—From the Newport (R.I.) Daily News.

International Opinion

Dollar and World Trade

In Washington, the continuous weakness of the dollar is accepted with astonishing calmness. . . . [but] the consequences of a further fall could be frightening. Those countries joined in the OPEC cartel will not permanently accept the fact that they are getting a steadily declining item of exchange for their product. Dollar holders all over the world will be uneasy. A kind of general flight to gold — a real value — has already set in and its price has reached record heights. If the fear spreads that the decline of the dollar will continue, that its value could sink deeper, then the point could be reached at which the process would be hard to stop.

—From the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung (Frankfurt).

Self-Inflicted Setback

The formal treaty between China and Japan is a setback for Soviet foreign policy and there is now little chance that Brezhnev will be able to erect the "Asian security system" he has long been aiming at as a means of isolating China. Whereas it was Stalin who in 1950 successfully concluded an agreement with Peking intended to limit Japanese expansion, Khrushchev broke with China and hinted at the possibility of returning the disputed Kuriles to Japan. Brezhnev repudi-

ated the latter offer and has seemed to be determined to affront Japan. That Peking and Tokyo should have moved closer together as a result of these policies can hardly be a surprise to Moscow. Brezhnev now risks being listed by rivals as "the man who lost Japan." —From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

The U.S. Presidency

For nine months, those who ride the swings and roundabouts have been waiting for Carter's authority to revive. Maybe it will. And maybe the fractured and geriatric condition of Republicanism will provide a second term come what may. But the outlook is forbidding.

Foreign policy successes will grow less frequent. An economy that against the odds has kept growth high will surely grind down next summer. Residual power will ebb further as the inordinate race for renomination absorbs energy and attention. Is it Carter or Kennedy, Ford or Reagan for 1980? The race is under way already, but it seems a tinsel and irrelevant show. Who wants to hail a new chief when the chieftaincy itself is in tatters? Who wants to concentrate on the single, unmythical personality of Jimmy Carter when the state of the nation itself emerges, month by month, as the real issue?

—From the Guardian (London)

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 16, 1903

NEW YORK — Columbia University has been endowed with \$2 million to found a journalism faculty, it was announced here. The grant was made by Joseph Pulitzer. The president of the university stated that it was Mr. Pulitzer's intention to create a faculty that would compare with the medicine and law faculties in quality. Applicants need not have a college background but must be intelligent and agreeable.

Fifty Years Ago

August 16, 1928

PARIS — Puccini, the composer of such immortal operas as "La Tosca," "La Bohème" and "Madame Butterfly," may have been guilty of plagiarism in his last work, according to a report published by a Paris newspaper. The report quotes sources in Jerusalem as saying that Puccini's "Turandot" was largely copied from a score written by two young Zionist composers and piano teachers. The claim has been forwarded to the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, an offshoot of the League of Nations.



The Ten Winters of Prague

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Nothing more resembles a Brezhnev decorating ceremony than another Brezhnev decorating ceremony. The Soviet leader has one of the largest collections of international medals north of Idi Amin. However, the latest award session, when Mr. Brezhnev received the Order of Klement Gottwald, Czechoslovakia's highest decoration, was anything but routine.

It had been preceded by another ceremony, during which Mr. Brezhnev awarded the Order of the October Revolution to the Czech party leader, Gustav Husak, and the Order of Lenin to Vasil Bilak, the No. 2 man in the Czech hierarchy — thus placating the two principal rivals among Czechoslovakia's top rulers.

Furthermore, while this three-cornered ceremony took place in June, the significance of this display of mutual contentment was meant to be felt only now. The three protagonists of the night of Aug. 29, 1968, were celebrating the 10th anniversary of their exploit two months in advance. It was on that date 10 years ago that Soviet troops, aided by those of Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and East Germany, put an end to the Prague Spring — a timid and unique attempt to give a human face to Communism — under the pretext of saving the country from the threat of a West German invasion.

A Significance

Each medal awarded in June also had a personal and political significance of its own. Mr. Bilak received his trinket because in 10 years he has never changed his mind. He still boasts of being the only one, or at least one of the very few, Czechoslovak personalities (he is, however, of Ukrainian origin) to have called for the Soviet Union's intervention Aug. 20, 1968, to do away with the regime of Alexander Dubcek.

On the other hand, Mr. Husak received his bauble because he did change his mind. After having time and again declared that "not one Czechoslovak citizen ever asked for the intervention of Soviet soldiers," Mr. Husak took on a new line and from the day he succeeded Mr. Dubcek as chief of the Communist Party, was sweating up and down the country with his up and down the country requests from Czechoslovak Communists and patriots for help in defending the holy cause of socialism.

As for Mr. Brezhnev, he accepted and gave out the awards to show his full satisfaction with the situation as it is. His doctrine of limited sovereignty, that is, the right of the Soviet Union to intervene in the internal politics of Communist countries, has been reaffirmed by its principal victims — 10 years after its most spectacular demonstration. In addition, by awarding his medals, Mr. Brezhnev cut short certain rumors (and a number of plots) concerning a change of regime in Prague to the detriment of Mr. Husak and to the advantage of Mr. Bilak.

Indeed, Mr. Brezhnev has learned from history: Ten years ago, he refused to support Antonin Novotny, who was then the chief of the Czechoslovak party, thus making room for his successor, Alexander Dubcek.

Arrests Made

The June festivities were not the only item on the anniversary calendar. Prague has been prepared for the event just as it was in June, for the visit of Mr. Brezhnev, by a thorough screening of anyone potentially bothersome. A special vigilante squad was set up by the police, a number of dissidents were arrested and others were warned not to demonstrate their feelings about the incidents of 10 years ago.

As a symbol of some sort of continuity, the son of Rudolf Slansky, a former Communist Party secretary general who was executed in 1952, was among those detained.

A "spiritual cleaning," that is, a violent propaganda campaign, naturally went along with all the precautionary police measures. Under this spiritual cleaning campaign, new arguments have been found to explain the events of 10 years ago. The alibi of "fraternal assistance" in the face of a hostile West Germany is now greeted with only incredulity. For the Slovak leader Josef Lenart, the Soviet intervention "saved the country from a bloodbath and a civil war." For the official party newspaper, Rude Pravo, the invasion prevented a genocide, as the leaders of the party in 1968 had "decided to set up concentration camps" where they would have put real Communists while they established a Hitlerian type dictatorship in Czechoslovakia.

The very need to seek such improbable excuses for the invasion, 10 years after it took place, is ample evidence that what is known here as the normalization, that is, the attempt to make Czechoslovakia a vassal state, has not been a success.

Despite the 150,000 Czechs who have sought freedom in exile and the 500,000 who have been expelled from the party, despite the thousands of intellectuals forced out of their jobs and the transformation of the country into — as the French Communist poet Aragon calls it — a "spiritual Biafra," despite the incessant persecution of all nonconformists and despite the shame of denunciation being made a national virtue, despite all that and more, the people of Czechoslovakia have not forgotten the springtime of Prague.

In one of his more bitter moods, Bertolt Brecht, the German playwright, who took steps toward Communism and hurried back, once suggested to political leaders: "If the people do not agree with you, just get rid of the people." The leaders of Prague have tried just that, and failed. The people of Czechoslovakia will not agree to be done away with.

The situation in Prague, 10 years after, therefore leads to two conclusions. First, Communism and democracy are not compatible. The invasion of 1968 accelerated the degradation of the international Communist movement; the process is not completed, but the credibility of any Communist party today depends primarily if not exclusively on the distance that separates it from Moscow as measured from Prague.

Secondly, the Soviet Union continues to refuse to apply the principle of détente with other socialist countries, and if it is not the Helsinki agreement but that of Yalta which is symbolic of its attitude within the Eastern bloc, Prague 1978 is a clear demonstration of the fact that no amount of repression can crush the spirit of a people that has decided to resist becoming a Soviet vassal.

There are now about 1,000 signatures on the Charter 77 human rights document in Czechoslovakia (four times as many as when it was brought out 18 months ago); the clandestine Petlice press has already published more than 100 works by 50 or so writers on the official proscription lists; the review "Spectrum" is in its second clandestine edition, and spokesmen of Charter 77 have already edited and circulated 17 white papers that someday will serve as the only credible source of information to explain the events within Czechoslovakia in the 1970s.

No one can say today whether the Dubcek experiment would have been successful. Probably not. However, by wiping out the movement through force, the Soviet Union transformed the Prague spring into a symbol of hope, which has been perpetuated by Gustav Husak's unnatural normalization and his ineffectual attempts to erase the memory of what happened 10 years ago.

Mr. Unger is a columnist for the International Herald Tribune.

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The U.S. in Midst Of an 'Awakening'

By William G. McLoughlin

PROVIDENCE, R.I. — The tendency of professional historians (usually rationalists) to describe our recurrent periods of intense religious concern as irrational, escapist, apolitical and intellectually regressive has distorted a quintessential aspect of our culture.

A religious awakening is a revitalization of culture — a complex folk movement during which a whole people struggles to reinterpret its myths, hopes, beliefs and values in order to cope with overwhelming problems that plague them. Today, Americans are in the midst of their fourth "great awakening" and it is time that we understand these movements better.

Sociologists describe the start of an awakening as a crisis in cultural legitimacy — a time when we lose faith in ourselves, become confused in our actions, and doubt the authority of our leaders.

At such times our institutions are unable to deal with the basic problems of life and death, love and justice, reality and meaning. Schools, courts, prisons, churches, the family and the government, instead of helping us, only add to our frustration. An accumulation of demographic, economic and political forces baffle our habitual understanding of who we are as individuals and as a nation. Yet each awakening results, after an initial period of confusion and division, in a renewed commitment to reform.

The first such period of cultural confusion began just as the American colonies were founded and contributed mightily to the thrust behind the American dream; we speak of it as the "Puritan Awakening."

Looking back we see it as a creative movement that led Britain (after two revolutions) out of the feudal past and into the modern era of constitutional democracy and free enterprise in 1689. America's history since that awakening can aptly be described as a continuous millennial movement, and all of our awakenings represent successive efforts to overcome obstacles that hinder our effort to establish the Kingdom of God on earth as it is in heaven. Being millennialists, we Americans take their ideals seriously.

At midpoint in our fourth awakening, it is precisely what we need to find it, not a fundamental ideological reorientation is taking place in our self-understanding.

The initial period of disorientation and reaction, which began in the 1960s, will give way to a new consensus from which we can elect leaders prepared to carry out the restructured general will and apply new measures of social justice. Gradually we will evolve a new understanding of the meaning of America's mission and come to grips with the problems that hinder it.

A religious awakening is not simply a series of mass revival meetings led by charismatic evangelists. Nor can it be defined in terms of statistical increases in church attendance or church membership.

A religious awakening takes at least 30 years to work its way through the culture, and it is to the

rising generation that we must look for the beliefs and values that will transform the old establishment.

The meaning of this fourth awakening does not lie in the reactionary messages of Billy Graham, Sun Myung Moon, charismatic Catholicism, Hasidism, Scientology, est or the Jarvisites. The culture's millennial thrust ultimately favors the reformers over the reactionaries.

As a historian I am reluctant to make predictions, but I think the key to this fourth awakening lies in the alternative styles of life, epistemologies, rituals and symbols of the young — their sympathy for Oriental philosophies, their sexual egalitarianism, their hunger for craftsmanship, their participatory communalism, their opposition to adulterated food, their concern for whales, and their lack of concern for getting rich.

They are pointing out ways in which our institutions and ideology need to be restructured if we are to survive and thrive.

The same happened in our first great religious awakening (1730-1760), when we threw off our colonial swaddling clothes and assumed our rightful place among the nations of the world — the foremost exponents of a republican ideology and the separation of church and state.

In our second great awakening (1800-1830), we became convinced that the common man should take control of his "charismatic destiny" and (after removing the Indians and conquering the Mexicans) we fought a civil war to end slavery so that God's truth could go marching on.

Our third religious awakening (1890-1920), led us into two world wars to make the world safe for democracy, and inaugurated the comprehensive reforms of the New Deal and Fair Deal era.

Since 1960 we have been undergoing a similar cultural reorientation and now, as the traditionalists fade and the bizarre cults lose their appeal, we begin the more difficult task of reformulating our millennial dream.

The rising generation seems to me to be saying that to be true to our rendezvous with destiny we must rethink our overcommitment to that naturalistic scientism, Niebuhrian realism, and consumer technology that emerged from our third awakening.

The reforms of the 1960s, I believe, will emphasize new commitments to brotherhood, sisterhood, ecological balance, social sharing, decentralized authority, industrial democracy and regional planning.

This awakening, like the rest, is a time of immense creativity and spontaneity in all ranks of society. It will revitalize our will to survive and our need "to get it all together" in a new and better way. "What is an American?" and "What is our role in history?" are the recurrent themes of all our religious awakenings.

William G. McLoughlin is a professor of history at Brown University. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

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Brazil Coffee Trees Damaged by Frost

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 15 (AP) — Freezing temperatures in Brazil's southern state of Parana have damaged about 200 million coffee trees, and the bad weather is expected to continue for several days, authorities said today. The reports drove coffee prices up sharply on the London commodity market. September delivery prices were quoted today in London, a major coffee trading center, at about \$1.35 a pound for unroasted green beans and November deliveries at \$1.22 a pound. Before the freeze reports, coffee prices were between \$1.05 and \$1.10 per pound. Temperatures went down to about 29 degrees Fahrenheit in several areas of Parana and neighboring Rio Grande do Sul state, the weather bureau said here. Snowfalls were reported in both states. A spokesman for the Parana state agriculture secretary said it is too early to determine the impact of the losses on Parana's coffee crop this year. He said some of the trees may have suffered only minor damage. Government teams were in the affected areas today to evaluate the damage. In February, the Brazilian Coffee Institute estimated its 1978-79 crop would be 20.7 million 132-pound bags, higher than 1977-78 crop but below normal crop levels before the devastating July 1975 frost that caused a sharp rise in worldwide coffee prices. Low temperatures also reached Sao Paulo and Santa Catarina states, but there was no immediate report of damage to coffee crops there. The weather bureau said northeastern and east-central areas of Parana were most affected by the cold front moving in from Argentina. The vast northern area where most of the state's coffee is grown has not suffered a frost, the bureau said. "It is a slow-moving front, so we must expect these bad weather conditions to remain for several days," said a bureau spokesman.

World Bank Says Curbs On Trade Pose a Threat

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP-DJ) — The World Bank warned tonight that the increasing use of protectionist trade measures by the industrial nations is threatening to slow economic growth rates in these countries and in the more-advanced developing nations. In a report on world development, the international agency predicted that economic growth rates in the industrial nations, as a group, would average only about 4.2 percent a year between now and 1985. While this would be considerably above the 2.8-percent average growth rate for the industrial countries in the 1970-75 period, the World Bank said most observers agree that growth rates in these countries "will be slower in the next decade than the 5 percent a year they maintained in the 1960s and the early 1970s." At a press briefing, World Bank Vice President Ernest Stern said that even the modest 4.2-percent average may not be achieved. Since the World Bank completed its report, he said, bank experts have scaled down their projections. He said that a 4.2-percent average annual growth rate for the industrial nations in the ten-year period ending in 1985 was "unlikely to be exceeded, and there's more chance of a lower figure than a higher one" for this medium-term forecast. "There has been a marked increase in protectionism in the industrialized nations and pressures for further measures are strong," the bank said. The report said that the United States, the European Community and other industrial countries have been resorting to trade restrictions to delay their own structural economic adjustments during a period of slow world economic growth. With the industrial nations taking nearly two-thirds of the manufactured goods produced in the more-advanced developing countries, the World Bank said, the protectionist trends compound the "uncertainty" about the economic prospects for such nations as South Korea, Taiwan, Spain, Hong Kong, Yugoslavia, Brazil, India, Mexico, Israel, Portugal, Singapore and Greece, which together account for about 80 percent of all manufactured products exported from the developing countries. The bank said the trade restrictions in the industrial nations also would hamper their economic growth and "will inevitably tend to push prices up" while adding to their problems of persistent inflation. Moreover, the bank report said, it isn't widely recognized that the developing countries are an important market for exports from the industrial nations. Argentina Raises Loan

19 Bids Received For U.S. Gold Sale

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (Reuters) — A spokesman for the General Services Administration said today it had received 19 bids for the 300,000 ounces of gold it is auctioning for the Treasury. Swiss Bank Corp. submitted a modified bid for a total of 112,000 ounces at \$213.23 to \$211.04, the GSA said. The bank earlier bid for 300,000 ounces at \$203.57. The GSA said Dresdner Bank of Frankfurt bid for 64,000 ounces at \$213.56. It also bid for 32,000 ounces at \$213.73, 32,000 ounces at \$213.61, 32,000 ounces at \$213.51, 32,000 ounces at \$213.47 and 32,000 ounces at \$213.41.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars			
Carnation			
2nd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	605.50	548.00	
Profits	29.54	25.91	
Per Share	0.80	0.70	
4 months			
Revenue	1,230	1,120	
Profits	59.92	54.29	
Per Share	1.61	1.45	
Penney (J.C.)			
2nd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	2,430	1,990	
Profits	41.00	34.00	
Per Share	0.60	0.52	
4 months			
Revenue	4,600	3,850	
Profits	75.00	64.00	
Per Share	1.12	0.98	
Britain			
Alcan Aluminium			
4 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	136.00	137.50	
Profits	5.10	14.70	
Per Share	0.05	0.182	
(Figures in Pounds Sterling)			
Japan			
Mitsubishi Corp.			
Year March 31	1978	1977	
Revenue	9,761	9,991	
Profits	22,210	33,220	
Per Share	24.42	37.47	
Pioneer Electronic			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	48,910	49,840	
Profits	3,640	3,340	
Sumitomo Chemical			
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	153,600	152,500	
Profits	10,010	10,680	
4 months			
Revenue	223,690	230,220	
Profits	539.00	167.00	
Netherlands			
Akzo			
2nd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	2,670	2,580	
Profits	13.30	2.60 loss	
Per Share	0.45	-	
4 months			
Revenue	5,320	5,260	
Profits	15.80	10.40	
Per Share	0.53	0.35	
(Figures in Guilders)			

Japan Notes Wholesale Price Drop

Increase in the Value Of Yen Major Factor

TOKYO, Aug. 15 (AP-DJ) — Japan's wholesale price index in July fell a steep 1 percent from June and was down 2.5 percent from the figure of July 1977, the Bank of Japan said today. The decline left the index at 104.1, with 1975 as the base year. It was the biggest month-to-month decline since February of 1958, when the index showed a 1.2-percent drop, and was the ninth consecutive month of annual declines. In June, wholesale prices fell 0.4 percent from May and were down by 2.1 percent from a year earlier. The bank said the main reason for the sharp drop was the 6.7-percent appreciation of the yen against the dollar during the month, a fact that made imports less expensive. The price of imported goods fell by 6.2 percent in July from the previous month. The price of metal materials on a monthly basis fell 5.7 percent; foodstuffs were down 3.2 percent, and oil and coal fell 3.9 percent. The prices of export goods as a whole declined by 2.3 percent from June, although prices on some items were increased. The prices of domestic goods fell 0.3 percent. The bank said Japan had a \$2.07-billion July customs trade surplus, compared with a \$2.37-billion June surplus. It said that dollar-based exports rose by 14.8 percent and imports increased by 7.8 percent from the figures of a year earlier. Meanwhile, Japan's minister for external economic affairs, Nobuhiko Ushiba, said he would visit Washington beginning Sept. 6 for three days of talks on trade problems connected with the multilateral trade negotiations.

Dollar Recoups Losses; Gold Declines

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP-DJ) — The dollar recouped some of its losses in European foreign exchange trading late today after scoring new lows against the Swiss franc, Deutsche mark and yen. Gold recorded a new peak of \$215.90 an ounce at the morning London fixing — surpassing Monday's record of \$213.50. But after the dollar's recovery, the price of bullion retreated to \$213. down \$1.625 from late Monday. Short-covering and profit-taking were largely responsible for the dollar's late rebound in trading that was thinned by a religious holiday in several European centers. Limited central bank intervention by the Swiss and possibly West German central banks may also have cushioned the dollar's fall, traders noted. The market became very jittery in the afternoon ahead of two important meetings on monetary and foreign exchange market policies in Washington and Bonn, as speculators grew cautious and quickly covered short dollar positions, dealers said. The U.S. Federal Reserve System's Open Market committee, the Fed's policy-making arm, will hold a regular meeting later in the day. Most money analysts, citing weaker U.S. economic growth and

Price Index up 1.5% in Canada

OTTAWA, Aug. 15 (AP-DJ) — Canada's consumer price index rose to 177.7 in July, up 1.5 percent from 175.1 in June, and up 9.8 percent from 161.8 in July 1977, the statistics office said today. It was the biggest monthly increase in the index since July 1975 when it was also up 1.5 percent from the previous month. It was also the biggest yearly increase since November 1975 when it was up 10.4 percent from the year-earlier figure. The index has a base of 100 for 1971. The government attributed the setback mainly to food prices which were up 4 percent in July from June and up 20.1 percent from a year earlier. Prices of other items besides food were up 0.4 percent from June and up 6 percent from July 1977. The statistics office said the price index for August, which is due to be announced Sept. 13, will reflect the recent improvement in food prices. It predicted that food prices for the balance of this year will be "relatively stable."

Hawker Compensated

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP-DJ) — Hawker Siddeley Group Ltd. said today that the British government has agreed to pay it compensation totaling £60 million for the nationalization of its shipbuilding interests. Trading in shares of Hawker Siddeley had been suspended earlier in the day on the London Stock Exchange pending the announcement on nationalization compensation. Saudi Revalue Riyal

BAHRAIN, Aug. 15 (Reuters) — Saudi Arabia revalued its riyal upward against the dollar to 3.35 from 3.37, money market sources said today. This is the sixth revaluation against the dollar in five weeks. In the weekend revaluation the riyal was raised to 3.37 from 3.39. Bunker Hill, which initiated the move, said it was responding to increasing demand for zinc and rising prices abroad. A spokesman said Bunker Hill decided to quote an across-the-board price because "it costs as much to make prime Western as it does the other grades."

Capital Italia

Società Anonima
Sede Sociale: 71 rue Notre-Dame Luxembourg
R.C. Luxembourg N° 8458

Notice of Meeting

Shareholders are invited to attend an Extraordinary General Meeting which will be held at 43, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg on September 1st, 1978 at 4.00 p.m. with the following agenda:
1. Amendment to article 22 of the Articles of Incorporation by adding the following words:
"Such extraordinary reserve shall also be available to make distributions to shareholders pursuant to resolutions of shareholders in general meeting."
2. Amendment to article 27 of the Articles of Incorporation by adding a new paragraph between the present text of the first and second paragraph as follows:
"The general meeting of shareholders may also charge net realized and unrealized capital losses to the extraordinary reserve."
3. Decision to delete article 29 and to renumber the subsequent articles accordingly.
Resolutions on the above-mentioned agenda will require a quorum of one half of the shares issued and outstanding and a majority of two-thirds of the shares present or represented at the meeting.
Holders of bearer shares may vote at the meeting in person by producing at the meeting a certificate of deposit which has been or will be issued to them against deposit of their share certificates with Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg or at Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg or at any of its offices in Luxembourg. Italy, 3 days prior to the meeting.
Holders of bearer shares may vote at the meeting by proxy by completing the form of proxy which will be made available to them against deposit of their share certificates as aforesaid or presentation of their certificates of deposit. In order to be valid, all forms of proxy must reach the company at Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg or at any of its offices in Luxembourg 5 days prior to the meeting. Share certificates so deposited will be retained until the meeting or any adjournment thereof has been concluded.
The Board of Directors

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Freightways Unit to Market Volvo

A unit of Consolidated Freightways Inc. signed an agreement with Volvo to become exclusive marketer of the Swedish auto maker's class 6, 7 and 8 diesel trucks and truck parts in the United States and Canada. Under the agreement, Freightliner will assume full marketing responsibility for the Volvo vehicles and for supplying those dealers that have Volvo diesel truck franchises. In 1977, Freightliner's U.S. and Canadian sales totaled nearly 400 million, or 8 percent, of the class 8 diesel truck market in North America. Freightliner is a major manufacturer and marketer of class 8 diesel trucks. It has a distribution network of about 200 truck dealers and six parts distribution centers in the U.S. and is setting up dealers in Canada. Volvo is Europe's third largest and the world's sixth largest builder of heavy trucks. In 1977, more than 85 percent of the 25,000 heavy diesel trucks it made were sold outside Sweden.

M-G-M Testing for Jersey Casino

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, which operates one of the biggest hotel casinos in Las Vegas, says that it will conduct "field tests" into the advisability of opening a similar operation in Atlantic City, N.J. The executive committee will also investigate building a casino in Miami if voters there should approve legal gambling. The company says the projects have been under consideration for some time, "but this represents the formal decision to look seriously at both

locations." The MGM Grand in Las Vegas has produced income of \$111 million before interest and taxes in about three and a half years of operation.

VW Begins Sales of U.S. Rabbits

Volkswagen of America says it has begun selling U.S.-made Volkswagen Rabbits on the East Coast. The middle-of-the-line, custom 2-door Rabbit is a 1979 model and reflects a \$200 price increase over comparably equipped 1978 models built in Germany, and the suggested retail price is \$4,899. The 1979 model has a redesigned front end, square headlamps and new trim. Radial tires are standard. The custom 2-door model currently is the only model produced at Volkswagen's New Stanton, Pa., assembly plant, which began operating early last spring. A less expensive basic Rabbit and a top-of-the-line deluxe model are to be added later.

Eli Lilly in Pacemakers Accord

Eli Lilly and Cardiac Pacemakers say their directors have agreed in principle for Lilly to acquire Cardiac Pacemakers in a transaction valued at about \$126 million. It would involve the issuance of 0.85 of a share of Lilly stock for each share of Cardiac's common stock and would be tax-free. Cardiac, which has agreed to be acquired by Lilly, has about 2.7 million common shares outstanding. Eli Lilly says that about 2.4 million of its common will be issued. On June 30 Lilly had about 70.6 million shares outstanding.

U.S. Output Rises 0.5% During July

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP) — The first rise in output of consumer goods in three months helped boost U.S. industrial production by 0.5 percent in July, the government reported today. The moderate increase was the same as in both May and June and reflected the gradual slowing of the economy following much larger production gains earlier in the year. Output of the nation's mines, factories and unities had increased 1.6 percent in April. The administration considers some slowing of the nation's economic growth rate as essential to help inflationary pressures in the economy. But the 0.5-percent gain in industrial output indicates the economy is still growing fast enough to create new jobs and help reduce unemployment. The production report from the Federal Reserve Board said there were increases last month in the output of equipment, construction supplies, durable goods materials and consumer goods. It said production of consumer goods increased 0.3 percent during the month, reversing a decline in the previous two months. Auto production was at an annual rate of 9.4 million units, up from 9.3 million in June. Production of both durable consumer home goods, such as furniture and appliances, and non-durable goods, such as clothing, showed gains during the month. However, the board said the non-durable goods production still was below the April level. Output of durable goods materials increased one percent in July, reflecting gains in output of steel and equipment parts and production of business equipment rose 0.9 percent. The industrial production index in July stood at 145.3 percent of the 1967 average and was 4.8 percent higher than a year earlier. The board made significant revisions for industrial production in the past several months. It listed the May and June production gains at 0.5 percent in each of the two months, a change from its report last month that production in June was up 0.3 percent and May production was ahead 1.5 percent. It is possible that the lower May production figures could cause a downward revision in the overall growth of the gross national product, the total output of goods and services, in the second quarter of the year. The Commerce Department reported last month that the GNP in-

Oxy in Accord With Morocco

Occidental Petroleum has entered into a preliminary agreement with the Moroccan government for co-operation in the development of shale oil, oil and gas exploration and development of phosphoric acid. A tentative agreement is expected to be signed at the latest Nov. 1, 1978, setting out the areas of cooperation. Letters of intent have been exchanged between Occidental and Moroccan authorities, and teams from Occidental will be sent to Morocco within the next two months to study the feasibility of possible joint ventures in the three areas. Each of these will be treated separately and the question of whether Occidental will hold any equity interest has not yet been decided. Any eventual agreement could possibly entail only expertise. Occidental is currently working on its first shale deposit of commercial size in Colorado, with Ashland Oil holding a 25 percent interest, and it is involved in phosphate production. Morocco is said to have 73 percent of known world reserves of the mineral.

Price of Zinc Raised by Some U.S. Companies

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP-DJ) — In moves that reflect continuing strength in the metals markets, Bunker Hill Co., New Jersey Zinc Co. and Amstar increased their prices yesterday for all grades of zinc to 33 cents a pound. Bunker Hill is a unit of Gulf Resources & Chemical Corp., and New Jersey Zinc is part of Gulf & Western Industries. Asarco announced that it is raising its price of zinc by 1 1/2 cents to 32.5 cents per pound for all grades. Asarco also again raised its lead and copper prices. Asarco, which had been selling lead at 32.5 cents a pound, added half a penny and joined the rest of the industry at 33 cents. It went ahead in copper, however, increasing its price by a penny to 68 cents a pound. New Jersey Zinc also raised its price for zinc oxide by 1.5 cents a pound, effective with September shipments. Before yesterday's announcement, Bunker Hill and New Jersey Zinc had sold prime Western zinc, the basic grade, for 31 cents a pound and other grades at a premium, averaging about half a penny more. Bunker Hill, which initiated the move, said it was responding to increasing demand for zinc and rising prices abroad. A spokesman said Bunker Hill decided to quote an across-the-board price because "it costs as much to make prime Western as it does the other grades."

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP) — The first rise in output of consumer goods in three months helped boost U.S. industrial production by 0.5 percent in July, the government reported today. The moderate increase was the same as in both May and June and reflected the gradual slowing of the economy following much larger production gains earlier in the year. Output of the nation's mines, factories and unities had increased 1.6 percent in April. The administration considers some slowing of the nation's economic growth rate as essential to help inflationary pressures in the economy. But the 0.5-percent gain in industrial output indicates the economy is still growing fast enough to create new jobs and help reduce unemployment. The production report from the Federal Reserve Board said there were increases last month in the output of equipment, construction supplies, durable goods materials and consumer goods. It said production of consumer goods increased 0.3 percent during the month, reversing a decline in the previous two months. Auto production was at an annual rate of 9.4 million units, up from 9.3 million in June. Production of both durable consumer home goods, such as furniture and appliances, and non-durable goods, such as clothing, showed gains during the month. However, the board said the non-durable goods production still was below the April level. Output of durable goods materials increased one percent in July, reflecting gains in output of steel and equipment parts and production of business equipment rose 0.9 percent. The industrial production index in July stood at 145.3 percent of the 1967 average and was 4.8 percent higher than a year earlier. The board made significant revisions for industrial production in the past several months. It listed the May and June production gains at 0.5 percent in each of the two months, a change from its report last month that production in June was up 0.3 percent and May production was ahead 1.5 percent. It is possible that the lower May production figures could cause a downward revision in the overall growth of the gross national product, the total output of goods and services, in the second quarter of the year. The Commerce Department reported last month that the GNP in-

Prices End Lower on Big Board

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (Reuters) — Bets by profit taking and dollar weakness, prices on the New York Stock Exchange retreated today in the slowest trading in three weeks before a late firming trend tempered the losses. The Dow Jones industrial average was off 1.04 points to 887.13. Advances trailed declines 566 to 919. Volume was down to 29.76 million shares from 32.32 million yesterday. Analysts said stocks were overextended after their recent price gains. Late firmness may have been associated with a late dollar recovery in Europe, they said. Some caution may also have been related to the Federal Reserve Open Market Committee meeting today, analysts said, although some did not expect any change in monetary policy. Coca-Cola led the active list, sliding 1/4 to 44 1/4. A block of 850,000 shares at 44 1/4 was banded by Goldman Sachs and Co. Texaco, in second place, eased 1/4 to 26 1/4. International Business Machines, which had been lower most of the day, added 3/4 to 29 1/4. Other glamour and blue chips which lost a point or more and then recovered most of all of their losses included Eastman Kodak, Polaroid, General Electric, Burroughs and Du Pont. Prices on the American Stock Exchange also eased, with the market-value index off 0.34 to 161.56. Active Pan American slipped 1/4 to 7 1/4. It will redeem \$25 million of 20 1/2 percent convertible debentures. Automakers reported record early August auto sales but their shares showed only fractional changes. In Chicago, wheat was mixed, oats were fractionally higher, corn was higher and soybeans were substantially higher today on the Board of Trade. Wheat was off 1/4 to 5 1/4; oats were up 1/4 to 1 1/4; corn was up 6 to 10 and soybeans were up 9 1/4 to 13 1/4.

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Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark
1 M.	8 1/16 - 8 3/16	2 13/16 - 2 15/16
2 M.	8 3/16 - 8 5/16	3 1/16 - 3 3/16
3 M.	8 5/16 - 8 7/16	3 3/4 - 3 7/8
6 M.	8 7/16 - 8 9/16	3 7/16 - 3 9/16
1 Y.	8 9/16 - 9	3 13/16 - 3 15/16
	- Swiss Franc	
	Sterling	
1 M.	Par. 1/8	1 1/16 - 1 1/8
2 M.	1/8 - 1/4	1 1/16 - 1 1/8
3 M.	3/8 - 1/2	1 1/16 - 1 1/8
6 M.	3/4 - 1	1 1/16 - 1 1/8
1 Y.	1 - 1 1/8	1 1/16 - 1 1/8

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Brewers Hold Fans High Above the Dust of the Yankee Fuss

By Roger Kahn

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (NYT) — The psychodramas of the Bronx are ending. Hours, even days, pass between tantrums. At last it is possible to visit Yankee Stadium without feeling that you have stumbled into the last act of Macbeth.

"We have a nice team," Allan (Bud) Selig, the president of the Milwaukee Brewers said recently as his ball club jostled in the Bronx. "What happened in Milwaukee in 1965, the Braves deserting for Atlanta, was tragic and shoddy and immoral. The new Milwaukee club had to be a smooth-running franchise. But a few seasons after

these Brewers began, a poll showed that only 25 percent of the fans could name even two players."

The smoothness of oblivion. Selig nodded. He is soft-voiced, bespectacled, candid and boyish. "With few agency I had to gamble. If I hadn't gambled, I'd only be conning myself. We needed more talent, but we didn't need controversy and explosions. Milwaukee is a kind of sedate Midwestern town.

"I was interested in Sal Bando. When we met in October, 1976, we talked until 2 in the morning. At the end, by 2 a.m., I thought this is what we need, this is someone who knows what life is about."

How has Bando worked out?

"You don't hear that foolish talk about ball players being overpaid in Milwaukee," Selig said. "People think Sal and Larry Hise are heroes."

Salvatore Leonard Bando, a 35-year-old touring professional, spent nine seasons at third base for the Oakland Athletics. He was team captain in those wild old days when Kenny Holtzman and Reggie Jackson and Catfish Hunter had to respond to the cry of "boy," issuing from the plantation house where Charlie Finley lived. "We aren't a ball club," Bando said then. "We're a traveling encounter group."

Now we were going to talk of pennants and disasters, of emper-

ors and clowns. A muscle had cramped behind Bando's rib cage and he sat with his torso wrapped in elastic bandage over a compress that had been dabbed with botulinum. He has dark eyes and a mobile, expressive face. "Are you in pain?" I asked.

"It was just a spasm," he said. "Help yourself to soda over there."

Bando, who comes from Cleveland, played at Arizona State with Reggie Jackson. "What do you think went wrong with him and Charlie Finley lived?" Bando said. "A conflict of headlines," Bando said. "Reggie likes attention. He enjoys publicity. Martin likes his

name in the papers. The way I gauge it, Billy was perturbed, because Jackson was taking publicity away from him."

"Were there problems like that in Oakland?"

"In Oakland only two writers covered the team. Most of what happened was ignored. Then, on the club, you had the player-owner problem. The way Finley treated us brought everyone together, to survive."

As captain, Bando became a repository of confidences and grievances. He tried to get along with everyone, but once he and Jackson had a sort of confrontation. Jackson was on third base

when Bando fled out and for some reason Reggie failed to score.

Bando strode into the runway behind the Oakland dugout. He threw his helmet and shouted at the walls. "I may be equine," he said, in effect, "but at least I give 100 percent." Jackson heard Bando raging. He muttered that Sal was prejudiced.

"I know how sensitive he is," Bando said. "After I calmed down, I started apologizing. I'd been wrong to pop off. Probably the third base coach was at fault. I was sorry. I was sorry. None of my apologies took. It was a week before Reggie would talk to anybody on the team. That's how he reacted to

what he thought was an attack by a friend."

"Would you manage the Yankees for a minute?" I asked.

"Sure."

"What do you do with Jackson now?"

"I'd bat him fourth. I'd play him in right field every day. I'm happy that I had him on the club."

The Brewers lost that night. But the Milwaukee organization remained full of cheer. "All this New York fuss," Bud Selig said, in the dark and empty stadium, "has had a ripple effect. Before [George] Steinbrenner, when the Yankees were mediocre, national interest in baseball was down. Give George

his due. National interest has never been higher."

The history of this baseball season will not fit into standard season works. This is the year Bob Lemon was fired in South Chicago and hired in the South Bronx. It is the year that Billy Martin was dismissed in New York but reappointed to manage in — what did Steinbrenner say? 1984? It was the year men like Hise and Bando rewarded the ravaged fans of Milwaukee, who had been robbed of Henry Aaron long ago.

But most of all this is the year in which we came talking through August with nobody talking much about the National Football League.

Reds Lose, 7-4

Moreno, Parker Key Pittsburgh Triumph

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 15 (AP) — Dave Parker drove in three runs and Omar Moreno scored three last night to lead the Pittsburgh Pirates to a 7-4 victory over the Cincinnati Reds.

Parker's two-run, opposite field homer in the second inning gave Pittsburgh a 5-0 lead off losing pitcher Paul Moskau, 3-3. It was the 21st homer this season for Parker, matching his total of last season. He added a run-scoring single in the fourth.

Moreno doubled and scored a run in Pittsburgh's three-run first inning. He had a single in the second before Parker's home run, and he singled and scored again in the fourth.

Pirate starter Jim Rooker, 7-5, yielded two runs in the sixth before leaving the game with tightness in his pitching shoulder.

Ground-rule doubles by George Foster and Dave Concepcion and a single by Ken Henderson produced the two runs off Rooker and Ken Giffey singled home another Cincinnati run in the seventh off Grant Jackson. Concepcion added a solo home run in the eighth.

Cubs 13, Braves 7

At Chicago, Dave Kingman hit three doubles and drove in three runs, and Mike Vail added three hits, three runs scored and a pair of RBIs to lead Chicago to a 13-7 victory over Atlanta. Chicago jumped on Mickey Mahler for two runs in

the first on a double by Jerry White, a single by Vail and a double by Kingman, and scored five more in the second, including two on one of Kingman's doubles.

Astros 6, Cardinals 0

At St. Louis, Art Howe drove in three runs with a solo homer and a two-run single to back the four-hit pitching of Tom Dixon as Houston posted a 6-0 victory over St. Louis. Dixon struck out three and walked three in snapping a personal three-game losing streak. The 23-year-old right-hander gave up an infield single to Lou Brock in the third inning, a one-out double to Wayne Garrett in the fifth, Tony Scott's two-out double in the sixth and George Hendrick's single in the ninth.

Yankees 4, Orioles 1

In the American League, at Baltimore, Mickey Rivers, hitting safely in his 14th straight game, singled in one run and scored another, helping New York to score a 4-1 victory over Baltimore. The game was delayed 23 minutes by a power failure in the bottom of the eighth. It was the fourth game of the series that was delayed or marred by power failure or rain.

Brewers 4, Red Sox 3

At Boston, Jim Wohlford and Sal Bando hit solo home runs, helping Milwaukee to a 4-3 triumph over Boston as southpaw Bill Lee failed for the seventh consecutive time to record his 11th victory. The triumph was only the second in the last 10 games for Milwaukee.

Indians 4, Twins 3

At Cleveland, Gary Alexander hit two RBI singles and Sid Monge and Jim Krenn combined to pitch 3½ innings of scoreless relief, lifting Cleveland to a 4-3 victory over Minnesota. It was only the second victory in Cleveland's last 11 games.

Tigers 11, Royals 2

At Detroit, Milt May hit two RBI singles and Milt Wilcox pitched a career-high ninth victory, helping Detroit score an 11-2 victory over Kansas City. Wilcox raised his record to 9-5 with a nine-inning first start since July 30. He has been idled by a stiff shoulder. Rich Gale, who missed a week with a sore shoulder for the last week, fello 13-4.

Rangers 4, White Sox 3

At Arlington, Texas, Jim Sundberg's two-run single highlighted a four-run fifth inning and helped Texas pull within five games of the American League West lead with a 4-3 victory over Chicago. Ferguson Jenkins, who gave up six hits and struck out six, went the distance to run his record to 11-7 and help Texas win its fifth straight game.

Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Milwaukee 10, Boston 3
Detroit 11, Kansas City 2
Texas 4, Chicago 3

MAJOR LEAGUE
Pittsburgh 7, Cincinnati 4
Houston 6, St. Louis 0

MAJOR LEAGUE
Milwaukee 4, Boston 3
New York 4, Baltimore 1
Cleveland 4, Minnesota 2
Detroit 11, Kansas City 2
Texas 4, Chicago 3

MAJOR LEAGUE
Pittsburgh 7, Cincinnati 4
Houston 6, St. Louis 0

MAJOR LEAGUE
Milwaukee 4, Boston 3
New York 4, Baltimore 1
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Pittsburgh 7, Cincinnati 4
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Milwaukee 4, Boston 3
New York 4, Baltimore 1
Cleveland 4, Minnesota 2
Detroit 11, Kansas City 2
Texas 4, Chicago 3

MAJOR LEAGUE
Pittsburgh 7, Cincinnati 4
Houston 6, St. Louis 0

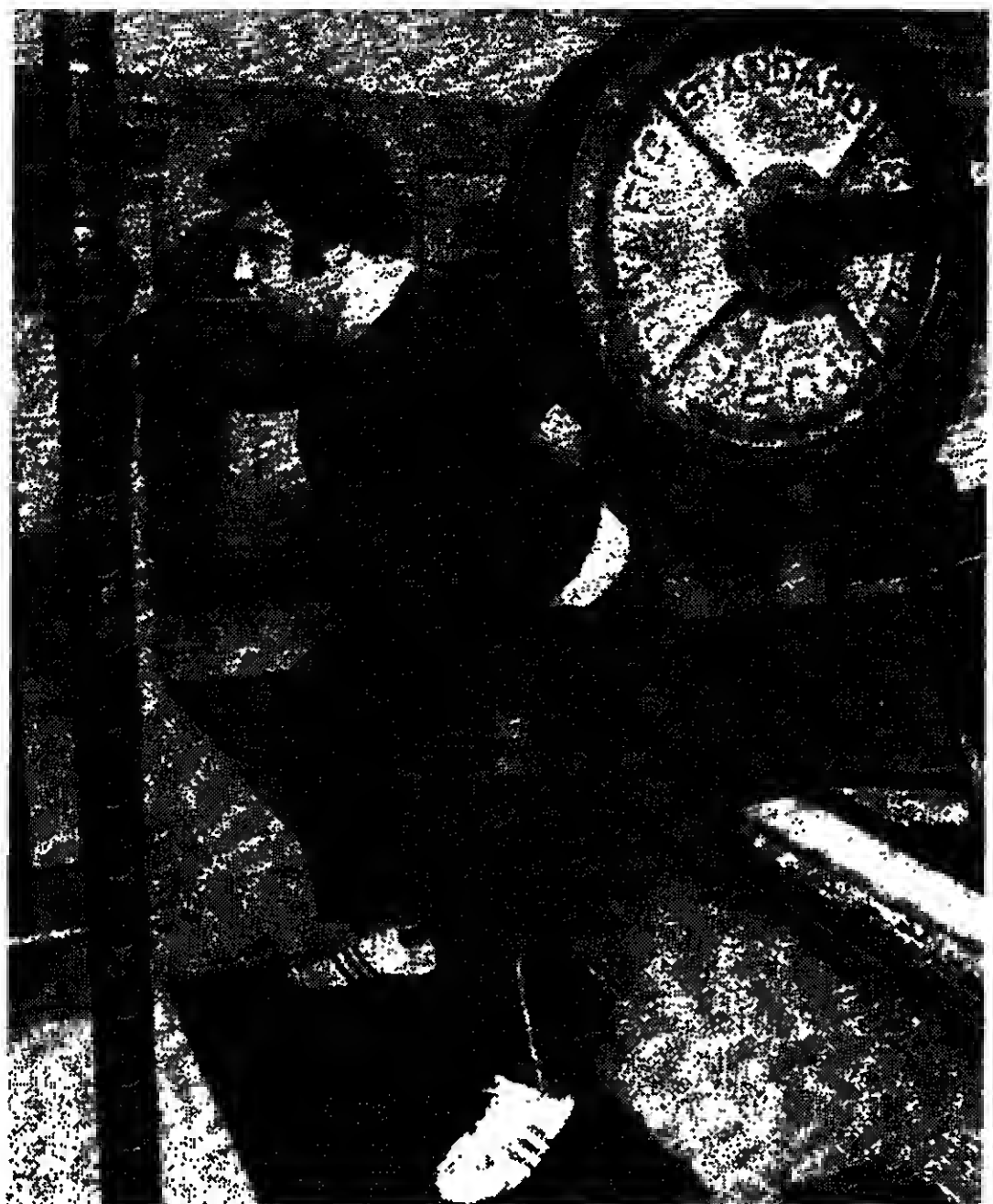
MAJOR LEAGUE
Milwaukee 4, Boston 3
New York 4, Baltimore 1
Cleveland 4, Minnesota 2
Detroit 11, Kansas City 2
Texas 4, Chicago 3

MAJOR LEAGUE
Pittsburgh 7, Cincinnati 4
Houston 6, St. Louis 0

MAJOR LEAGUE
Milwaukee 4, Boston 3
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Detroit 11, Kansas City 2
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Milwaukee 4, Boston 3
New York 4, Baltimore 1
Cleveland 4, Minnesota 2
Detroit 11, Kansas City 2
Texas 4, Chicago 3



Vasily Alexeev, the Soviet Union's unbeatable weightlifter, works out in a U.S. gym.

Soviet Muscle Man

Perennial Champ Eats to Lift

By James Tuire

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (NYT) — The Big Man uttered a Soviet version of "yech" and grumbled, "This caviar is not so good as at home."

The chair in the Promenade Cafe of Rockefeller Center strained under his 325 pounds as he went on: "But I really don't like to eat. I get sick when I think of food." He then proceeded to devour, in addition to the caviar, the following:

Salmon on Russian pumpernickel; shrimp in pastry shells; ronnelles of liver pate; beet and onion salad; vichyssoise; several helpings of roast beef with sauce bernaise; boneless quail with Russian fruit dressing; grape leaves stuffed with lamb and rice; parsed potatoes; baklava and fresh strawberries.

That was lunch.

"I eat," he explained through an interpreter, "because it is necessary for my sport. But I nearly throw up every time I think of eating."

Vasily Alexeev moved among the noontime throng sitting beneath multicolored umbrellas in the sun-splashed Promenade attracting scant notice. He looked like a Brooklyn furniture mover on his day off. His huge belly looped precariously over his sagging trousers.

Bored Champion

The 6-foot bearded man in golf cap, T-shirt and sneakers hardly looked like the Soviet Union's most celebrated athlete, the perennial world super heavyweight champion of weightlifting. He had just arrived from that other bastion of capitalism, Las Vegas, where he had raised a total of 909½ pounds. Dark circles rimmed his eyes. He was in New York, he explained, to help raise the level of U.S. weightlifting so that he would have some competition. He was bored winning every heavyweight championship in sight, year after year.

"Nobody can beat me," said the 37-year-old champion. "I can go on like this for years."

Alexeev showed little enthusiasm for his mission, which was to pro-

vide the fact that Mack Truck would fund the international weightlifting program of the Amateur Athletic Union. Soviet sportsmen are not used to that kind of commercialism, an English-speaking member of the Russian entourage whispered.

"Net," Alexeev said when someone at an early-morning television show asked him to lift an anchor-man, off camera.

But a short while later, while shopping for luggage on 46th Street, the Big Man hoisted the salesman above his head so he could reach a suitcase on the top shelf without a ladder. He also lifted his objections when asked to lift two female models on his bulging biceps.

Discretion, Please

"Don't send any of these pictures to my home," he warned. It seems that he posed in 1970 for a photograph with a girl clinging to his arm and some unthinking correspondent sent the picture to his home. His slim, 5-foot-7-inch wife did not appreciate it.

He lives with his wife, Olympiada, and two children in Riazan, where he is ostensibly a mining engineer. He asked the truck company people for a bulldozer to move his Soviet-built Volga automobile.

"On second thought," he said, "send me a truck instead. A big man needs a big truck."

"He has a great sense of humor," said his interpreter, Yuri Radzieskiy, of Euramerican Translations, Example?

"Someone asked Vasily if he did much running. 'Only if someone is chasing me,' he said. Vasily then pointed out that turtles walk, never run, and they live to be 300 years old."

Alexeev's good humor was absent at 6:30 a.m. when he was routed out of his bed in the Barbizon Plaza, a hotel once for women only, and rushed in his lumbering gait to the Good Morning America TV show without breakfast.

After answering the usual questions about his eating habits ("I'm tired of talking about it"), he finally settled down to breakfast: Three glasses of fruit juice, three eggs, ham and toast. "I will not eat cereal without fruit," he said, disdaining the Wheaties.

Alexeev then set out in his half-walk, half-waddle on the shopping tour for luggage and souvenirs.

"How do you like New York?" someone asked him.

"The same as I did 10 years ago," he muttered without a trace of the humor for which he is so well noted.

"He simply wants to be a peaceful man, quiet and gentle," explained his interpreter.

Does Alexeev ever take a drink?

"I am a sportsman," he said, "and sportsmen do not drink."

But does he drink?

"Well, maybe some Stolichnaya to toast some visiting athletes."

Alexeev's immediate goal is the world weightlifting championship at Garmyburg, Pa., Oct. 4 to 10, but his sights are set on the 1980 Olympics in Moscow.

The luncheon inquisition over, Alexeev said something like "What time is dinner?" and accompanied by two young models, he took off toward Fifth Avenue and an afternoon of shopping at Korvettes, capitalism's answer to GUM.

The Soccer Scene

Britain Continues Its Charade

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Aug. 15 (IHT) — The trouble with soccer players these days is that they want to be treated like gods, paid like superstars, and protected like trade unionists. They want to move around the world like sporting satellites, and yet to have no man squat on their patch back home.

And the trouble with administrators, particularly those as insular as the British, is that they feel so threatened by all this modern gluttony they seek to bury the game in the past.

What stirs such heavy thoughts? The continuing charade which heralds the start, this Saturday, of English soccer. Government continues to sit where it plunked itself a fortnight ago: In a no-man's land of granting writs, permits to three Argentines — Osvaldo Ardiles and Ricardo Villa now of Tottenham Hotspur and Alejandro Sabella of Sheffield United — and banning, at least temporarily, the other non-Common Market players who are being pursued by English clubs.

Unneeded Pessimism

Against the chaotic background, the government is trying to gather the thoughts of British sports administrators. Its work cannot have been assisted by the statement of Alan Hardaker, general secretary of the English football league, who gloomily predicts that "in 10 years' time, the only people winning championships in Western Europe will be the Iron Curtain countries."

Hardaker, who is past retirement age but still has an agile mind capable of bamboozling most soccer administrators in Britain, makes the claim that the breaking down of barriers will kill international soccer in the West. Yet, a couple of years ago, the same Hardaker fought tooth and nail to prevent English league players from crossing the Atlantic to the embryonic North American Soccer League.

What he would like, but none of us can have, is a time switch to throw the modern age, with its new values, its mercenary sport, back into the age when soccer players were uncomplicated animals who performed for a low maximum wage, whose love of the game was such that they would indeed have turned out for nothing — or "nowt" in the language of Hardaker. Not many of us have spotted many of that type of soccer players in recent years.

300 Released

But there are two things which, in Britain at least, should most worry the players: First that the economic state of the game at home is such that, although over 5 million have been splashed on transfers this summer, up to 300 players have been pruned from the 2,000 employed by the 92 league clubs. And second, that there are signs that the inflated summer employment for British players in the United States might well be disappearing.

It must always have been obvious to those with ability in their heads as well as their feet that America, like Africa and Arabia, would ultimately reject imported players and managers for home-grown products once they had reached sufficient standards and now, in a "private" squabble that was thrown up in a Sunday newspaper "exclusive" last weekend, we see the first public demonstration of this trend.

Tommy Smith, the hardman of Liverpool's double European Cup championship side, has returned home bitter and disillusioned from

the Los Angeles Aztecs. In the news of the world, he says (for money, would you believe) that franchise owners are interfering ignorantly out for a quick buck, slave trading the poor players without their knowledge, and slow to honor their wage bills.

Coin's Other Side

We will doubtless hear a different story when the likes of Trevor Francis, whose term in the United States has been successful, return home. Meanwhile, of course, American clubs have their own problems. Smith: It is, from Los Angeles director Peter Short, that "British players are lazy; they're not prepared to work."

Even from this distance, those words ring horribly true. Some of us have long been convinced that one reason for the decline of English international soccer is that, whereas players will obediently undergo two hours a day of physical preparation, few of them voluntarily put in any overtime on the technical aspects of the game.

But then, by whose dictionary do we define work? Spurs were surprised when Ardiles and Villa arrived from Buenos Aires recently and were "not physically fit by British standards." They were then surprised again when, admittedly in

friendly matches, Ardiles at least displayed such nimbleness of thought and touch he scarcely needed to charge around like a rhino to keep up.

Perhaps the answer to Peter Short — who is a British immigrant, by the way — is that if you buy British then you should know what to expect. Aztecs finished at the bottom of their division and got rid of nine British players — among them George Best, Charlie Cooke and Ron Davies, internationals beyond their prime.

2-Way Exchange

Shon says he didn't sign them and wasn't with the Aztecs when others did. He goes further, claiming British players lack social graces and "don't know how to conduct themselves in public." The crux of that problem is, of course, that U.S. soccer will not come of age or settle down until U.S. boys graduate to fill up the teams. That process, we know, is maturing, and year by year the places for Europeans automatically dwindle.

Before the Americanization of soccer is complete, however, Europe, and England in particular, can expect an outgoing as well as incoming trade. Home is not so much where you find it, young man, as where you are accepted.

Free-Wheeling Trades

Off-Field Meddling Cited In Allen's Firing by Rams

By Dave Brady

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (WP) — The main reason the Los Angeles Rams fired George Allen was that he persisted in trying to make trades as though he were the general manager, it was reported yesterday.

Aware that Allen's discharge Sunday by the Redskins stemmed from his free-wheeling deals as vice president and general manager as well as coach, the Rams stipulated when they hired him last Feb. 1 that his duties were restricted to coaching.

An irony of his downfall in Los Angeles, in light of the criticism of the Redskins over the deal, was the displeasure by some in the Ram front office over the trade he advocated for kick returner-defensive back Eddie Brown.

Source said that the trade of Brown prompted the Ram front office to intensify their monitoring of Allen's off-field activities.

Unlike his situation in Washington, where Allen called all the shots on and off the field, his role in acquiring players was to be secondary to owner Carroll Rosenbloom and Rosenbloom's son Steve.

Allen said yesterday that he bent over backward in an effort to get along with the Ram front-office staff. He admitted he was persistent in pushing for help in certain areas, including seeking quarterback Billy Kilmer.

One source said that a kick returner of Brown's caliber usually brings a No. 2 draft choice, noting the Rams reportedly were unwilling to give up much more than that for Kilmer.

The Rams gave up two offensive linemen, Donnie Hickman and Jeff Williams (who left the Redskins camp yesterday), a No. 3 draft choice next year and Nos. 2 and 5 for 1980. The Rams, who value high draft choices, reportedly will

receive a No. 7 pick to go with Brown.

The source said that Allen was making free-trade overtures to another club when the Rams dismissed him. That club was not named.

A former associate of Allen said that the Brown trade was characteristic. "He overpaid for things he thought he had to have — with money that belonged to owners, or with draft choices from a club he might be leaving."

Don Klosterman, executive vice president and general manager of the Rams, reportedly was not in favor of the trade for Brown and told Rosenbloom that Allen had been hired as coach only and had promised not to interfere with the front office.

But Allen convinced Rosenbloom to make the transaction. As the tension mounted at Los Angeles, conflicts reportedly developed between the assistants Allen brought in and the ones he retained from the staff of predecessor Chuck Knox.

Ram players, accustomed to 3½ hours of practice spread over two workouts a day under Knox, complained about practices conducted by Allen — 2½ hours in the morning and three more hours in the afternoon. "They were used to winning without that kind of work," Allen said. "They were spoiled."

Then came the boos at the preseason game in Los Angeles Saturday night against San Diego. The Rams lost, 17-0. Some of the fans were said to be sullen beforehand because of the projected move to Anaheim.

The thinking is that the two straight exhibition losses would not have been a factor — the Rams were 1-5 in preseason play last year — but, with the other problems, they served as a catalyst.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE
EAST
Philadelphia 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 63

